The Mercury.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established June, 1763, and is now in its ese handred and sixticity year. It is the close handred and altitlety year. It is the close than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled, with interesting reading-citional, Slate, local and general news, well selected, miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to adverticing in very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

At the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening considerable business of importance came up for consideration. Mayor Mahoney brought the Coddington Point situation to the attention of the board, saying the the Providence Steamfitters' Union had full charge of that portion of the work, the agent of that Union hiring all men who were employed on the job. In consequence, no Newport men would be employed as long as there were Providence men available. In consideration of the fact that this job is wholly within the limits of the city of Newport, and furthermore that the city of Newport contributed one-third the purchase price of the property, he believed that the Newport men; should have a chance on the job! A resolution was drawn up, making a protest to the Government against the method of procuring labor.

The tree sprayer recently purchased by the city was accepted, and Mr. Jonn duFais appeared before the board with a number of requests from various large owners of trees for use of the sprayer. The matter was referred to the committee on sprayer.

Mr. Julian H. Durfee appeared before the board to explain his peti-tion for permission to cross, the sidewalk at Broadway and Spring street in order to maintain a gasoline station on the old Bryer property. As the board did not think that the Spring street crossing would be safe, he was given leave to withdraw.

A resolution was adopted demanding that the Bay State Street Railway live up to its agreement to make all stops south of Howard street without inaugurating the white pole system in that section. A resolution was also adopted, notifying the Providence Telephone Company that the city would expect a rebate on its contract for all the time that the city

phones were not available for use. Many licenses of various kinds were granted, and James B. Lawless, a returned veteran, was elected a special policeman.

There will be no water famine in Newport during the coming summer. Not only has the consumption been reduced very materially by the reduction in the number of government forces here, but the copious rains of the late winter and spring have filled the ponds to overflowing for the first time in several years. The heavy rainfall of the early part of the week brought the south pond up to the point' where the water now flows over the spillway. ere to decrease and

The front of the Bee Hive was somewhat damaged by a light delivery auto which crashed into it Thursday morning. The driver of the auto was taken to the Station, charged with reckless driving.

Colonel George F. Landers, who *as in command of the Narargansett Bay district with headquarters at Fort Adams previous to the war, will teturn to this district in a few weeks, relieving Colonel Oscar Straub.

Mr. Joseph P. Cetton, a former Newport boy, is a member of the new law firm of McAdoo, Cotton & Franklin, of which former Secretary of the Treasary William G. McAdoo is the senior . Partner.

Newport is to have another movie theatre provided Realty Hall can be equipped in such a manner as to secare the approval of the city authoriTHE TELEPHONE STRIKE

The strike of the telephone operators has upset Newport as it has the rest of New England this week. Beginning Tuesday morning at 7:00 o'clock the service practically ceased, although Manager Wright and his chief operator endeavored to answer calls for a time, so that once in a while a connection would be made. To all intents and purpeses, however, the city has been with out telephone service and we have gone back to the days before the telephone was invented, when everyone had to send messengers for communication."

Few persons have escaped the effects of the strike, although some business and professional men have suffered more than others. Persons desiring the services of physicians have been greatly inconvenienced, although it is possible that the doctors have escaped some unnecessary night calls because of the difficulty of communication."

The private wires of the Government stations have been continued in operation, but this has been of no value except, on the intercommunicating lines as no messages could be sent through the city exchange. The police also have their private lines from the patrol boxes to the Station from which they can send in messages from the street, but as far as the general public is concerned the telephone has been absolutely wiped

There seems little prospect of an immediate settlement of the strike. On Thursday the various male employes of the local plant went out in sympathy with the operators, with the result that a man had to be sent down from the Providence plant to look after the fires and other essentials of maintenance. Although efforts are being made to get the representatives of the strikers and the representatives of the government and owners to-gether, there has been nothing accomplished as yet.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The indications are now that the General Assembly will complete the ousiness of the session and come to a final adjournment on Thursday next. There is still much to be done, but next Tuesday will be the sixtieth day of the session, adjournment having been taken over Good Friday. Inasmuch as many of the members wish to se to Boston on Friday next to attend the reception to the 26th Division, a strenuous effort will be made to complete the business of the session before that time.

A considerable amount of business has been disposed of by both houses during the past week. The Senate disposed of the annual appropriation bill on Thursday, in concurrence with the House, and the bill now goes to the Governor for his signature. The House has passed the act re-organizing the Metropolitan Park Commission after prolonged discussion, and the Senate has passed the resolution making an appropriation to fight mosquitoes in the city of Providence. great many miscellaneous bills have been disposed of. The milk bill changing the standard of milk, which passed the Senate early in the week has presumably met its death in the House, having been referred to the judiciary committee, which is expected to he on to it

A HOME WEDDING

The wedding of Miss Emily Oxx, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Oxx, and Mr. Louis Young of the Torpedo Station, took place at the residence of the bride's parents on Elliott place on Tuesday evening, in the presence of a number of relatives and friends.

The bride, who was gowned in pink georgette crepe, was attended by Miss Elizabeth Wood as maid of honor. The groom was attended by Mr. George Unger as best man. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Charles P. Christopher of the Second Baptist Church.

Following the ceremony an informal reception was held, after which Mr. and Mrs. Young left for a wedding trip which will take them as far as the former home of the groom in New Albany, Indiana. On their return they will make their home on County street.

COMMUNITY THEATRE EXTENSION OF THE SEASON

Next week the Community Playhouse will give us Belasco's great success, 'Seven Chances," with the same excellent leading actors as before with some new local talent. The play is intensely interesting and should draw a full house each time. There will be an extension of the season of eight weeks, from May 8 to June 28. Subscriptions for the extra dates are now being received. Many have been received but many more are wanted.

Two sailors escaped from the Post Hospital at Fort Adams during the early part of the week, and searching parties were sent out for them, but they were apprehended by the local police and turned over to the guard.

EDWARD TUCK FRENCH

Mr. Edward Tuck French, a well known young Newporter, a son of Amos Tuck French and Mrs. Pauline LeRoy French, died very suddenly at his home in Chicago on Monday. His death was due to uraemic poisoning, and he had been ill for only a day before the end came. His death was a great shock to his family and friends in Newport, who had no intimation of his illness, Mr. French was only twenty years of

age, and had spent practically his entire life in Newport, He attended St. George's School for a time and was graduated; from Harvard University last year. He was married last June to Miss Lillian M. Harrington of Mandhester, N. H., and for a time figured quite prominently in the newspapers, but some months ago he removed to Chicago to take an important position with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and he and his wife were apparently very happily situated there.

Mr. French was a young man of splendid physique and was apparently in the best of health. The remains were brought to Newport for interment. Besides his mother and father, he is survived by two sisters and two brothers, Mrs. Samuel J. Wagstaff and Mrs. John H. Geraghty, Mr. Stuyvesant LeRoy French and Amos Tuck French,

SAMUEL POWEL JUHNSTON

Mr. Samuel Powel Johnston, who died in Baltimore on April 6th, was the oldest surviving son of the late Captain Robert James and Catharine Louisa Johnston of Brooklyn. He was a grandson of the owner of the Easton Farm at the Beach, Robert Johnston, of Jamaica, W. I., who died in 1839, and of whom the Mercury published a long acount three weeks ago. Mr. S. P. Johnston was connected with several large commission houses during his active life, but failing health for many months caused his retirement. He was well known and greatly beloved for his fine qualities. He leaves a widow and two young daughters, the Misses Louisa and Mildred Johnston, Mr. Johnston was a nephew of the late Mrs. Powel of Bowery street, for whose husband he was named. The family residence, where several brothers and sisters reside, is at Plandome Park on Long Island, New York,

MRS HELMES JOUVET

Mrs. Helmes Jouvet, formerly of this city, died carly Tuesday morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George W. Hawley, in Rumford, R. I. She was Miss Ruth Pengally of this city, and more than sixty years ago married Mr. Helmes Jouvet, who was conceted with the Mercury Office for more than sixty years, most of that time as foreman. Upon his retirement about two years ago, Mr. and Mrs. Jouvet removed to Providence o make their home with their son-inlaw and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hawley. Mrs. Jouvet has been in failing health for a long time, and for several weeks had been confined to her bed. She is survived by her husband and one daughtr.

The new Federal Building is practically completed on the interior except for the installation of the elaborate lighting fixtures. On the exterior a large force of men are engaged in grading the grounds, and installing the stone retaining walls. It is expected that the building will be ready for use in the near future. Boxes have been assigned to the present holders of boxes and keys will probably be issued within a short time.

Only one serious offense was reported during the Sims day celebration last week. Mr. William Carry had his pocket picked in the immense crowd on Kay street near the Sims residence and lost a pocketbook containing a considerable sum of money. He was able to furnish a description of the men that jostled him in the crowd but without results as far as the return of his belongings is concerned.

The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge, N. E. O. P., was held in Providence Wednesday. There was a large attendance and the annual reports showed the Order to be in a sound finanial condition The Reserve fund of the Order now amounts to \$457,

This has been a week of holidays. The feast of the Passover has been observed by the Jewish residents, while many Newporters went to Boston on Saturday for the Patriots Day observance there. Sunday being Easter brings a number of festal days in a group this year.

The public schools closed on Thursday for the Easter vacation.

VAN RENSSELAER LODGE OF PERFECTION

The annual meeting of Van Rensselaer Lodge of Perfection, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, was held in the Masonic Temule on Tuesday evening, the business session being preceded by a dinner, served in the club room. George H. Halmus of Providence, Deputy for Rhode Island, presided over the election, and installed the officers, assisted by W. Kinsley Lowe, Thrice Potent Master of King Solomon's Grand

Lodge of Perfection of Providence, The new officers of Van Rensselaer Lodge are as follows:

Thrice Potent Master, Karl Bostel. Deputy Master-Henry A. Curtis. Senior Warden-James Livesey, Junior Warden-Denald E. Spears. Orator-Alvah H. Sanborn. Treasurer-Willlam J. Easton. Secretary-Alexander J. Months.

Secretary—Alexander J. MacIver. Master of Ceremonics—T. Jefferson

Hospitaler-Fred, G. Farmer, Guard-Benjamin F. Downing, 3d. Tyler-John F. Titus.

Following the installation, the retiring Thrice Potent Master, William B. Scott, was presented with an appropriate jewel by Deputy George H. Holmes in behalf of the Lodge. The past year has been the most successful in the history of the lodge.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB

The Young Men's Republican Club held an interesting meeting on Wednesday evening, there being speeches by a number of prominent Republicans, a program of entertainment and refreshments. President James W. Thompson presided, and said that it was his intention to hold meetings of the Club at least once a month in the future, in order to awaken interest in the organization aside from the regular political campaigns. A membership drive will be inaugurated, and it is hoped to bring the membership up to the 600 mark.

The question of abolishing the property qualification was discussed in all its phases by Congressman Clark Burdick, Senator Max Levy, and Representative Herbert Bliss, all of whom addressed the Club. It was shown that this proposition was as much a Republican measure as it was Democratic ...

COMPANY F. ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting and re-union of Company F. Association was held at the home of John B. Mason on Thursday evening, with conly four members in attendance-John B. Mason, George B. Smith, George P. Lawton and William Hamilton. Two other members live in Newport, Thomas H, Lawton and John Francis Scott, and there are four other members living in other parts of the country.

The election of officers resulted in the choice of Gorge P. Lawton for president, John B: Mason, vice president, and George B. Smith 'secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Frank M. Wheeler, city editor of the Newport Herald, and Newport correspondent of the Associated Press is at the Newport Hospital following a serious operation. His condition is now reported to be as comfortable as could be expected considering the nature of his operation. Mr. Wheeler is one of the best known newspaper men in Newport, and in fact is well known all over the country as the man who secured an exclusive interview with Captain Hans Rose of the U-53, which put into Newport harbor in October, 1916.

Auto stealing still continues. Two machines were taken in this city last Saturday, and one was subsequently recovered in Fall River and the other in this city. While organized auto stealing for gain goes on in some of the larger cities, in Newport the taking of the machines is done for a "lark," but the penalty under the law is severe.

. The development of Gould Island, which was purchased by the Government some time ago as the site for large storage facilities for high explosives, will be begun in the near future. The plans have been worked out and bids for construction work have been called for. 1 —

The carpenters' strike has been settled by agreement, the men to receive a partial increase immediately and the full amount a few weeks later.

Mr. George A. Pritchard and his daughter, Miss Martha C. Pritchard, are spending a few days in Newport, | renewing old acquaintances.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Anthony of Jamestown have returned to their home after having spent the winter with their daughter in Arizona.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS TO THE NEWPORT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Extract from the Report of the Libra-rian at the Board Meeting on Tues-

our last report on this sub ject we have received many interesting and valuable donations. Exceedingly unique is the signboard that once adorned the old OCEAN HOUSE RIIS in the days when Maurestine

ingly unique is the signboard that once adorned the old OCEAN HOUSE BUS in the days when Newport was more of a hotel city than it is now. This board exhibits an excellent painting of the Ocean House as the old timers remember it and we consider it one of our most desirable acquisitions. For this we are indebted to our President.

A pitcher which was once the property of the ATLANTIC HOUSE. This pitcher may have aided the ablutions of the Prince de Joinville. Horrible thought in this age of democracy.

On Saturday last we were called to the residence of the late Miss Elizabeth Swinburne to receive the articles bequeathed to us. These consist of one silver pepper box, an heirloom in the Swinburne family; one gold musical watch, said to have kelonged to one of the aldes of Napoleon Bonaparte; two plates that belonged to Louis Philippe.

The manuscript book presented to us by the members of the Saturday

to Louis Philippe.

The manuscript book presented to us by the members of the Saturday Club. The reading of the papers contained in this was one of the brightest features of the Society's quarterly meeting on February 17.

From the Rev. Adams, of the First Baptist Church, deposited for safe keeping:

keeping:

1. Second Book of the Board of

Government of the Choral Society.

2. Record Book First Baptist Church, 1725. Record Book First Baptist

3 Record Book First Baptist Church, 1833.
4 Roll of Members, 1644.
5 An Account of the Churches in Rhode Island presented at the twenty-eighth Annual Meeting.
6 A Discourse embracing the Civil and Religious History of R. I. April 4, 1838, by Arthur Ross.
7 Deed of Land of the F B. C. 8. Manuscript, the First Baptist Church in America, by Arna Adlam Langley.

Names of Members of F. B. C.

1822.

10. Minutes of the Meetings, 1802.
The photostat reproductions of the NEWPORT MERCURY which are being furnished us by the John Carter Brown Library in Providence, have now reached December 29, 1766. The amount expended so for the these.

anount expended so far for these re-productions is about \$150.

Among our recent acquisitions is the original drawing for the Daily News of houses on Washington street to be demolished.

The local Board of Draft and Ex-emption has placed with us the fol-

The local Board of Draft and Exemption has placed with us the following: Twenty-seven photographs of boys sent from Newport in the National Army; Miscellaneous papers, books, buttons, forms and brassards used by the Exemp. and Draft Board; Flag used by the said Board. One of our honored members, Mr. Galen Davis, has presented us with

Galen Davis, has presented us with two ancient seals of the Court of Common Pleas.

Tomorrow will be Easter Sunday, and will he observed by special services in all the Christian churches. Although the day comes this year much later than the usual, the season does not seem much like Easter. The weather has been cold and disagreeable all the month, and few spring costumes have yet been seen. If tomorrow should prove a pleasant day, there will undoubtedly be a great display of spring garments, as the stores generally have had a satisfactory Easter business in spite of the weather.

The Templar ball by Washington Commandery at Masonic Hall next Monday evening promises to be a most successful affair. A large at-tendance is expected, and as Mr. Henry G. Riley is in general charge of the arrangements the success of the evening is assured. It has been some years since the Commandery has given a formal ball, although in years past these affairs were always a feature of the winter season in Newport.

Next Saturday, April 26th, will be the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Odd Fellowship in America by Thomas Wildey, and the organization all over the United States will observe the centennial with fitting ceremonies. Rhode Island Lodge of this city will hold its observance on Monday evening, April 28, and Excelsior Lodge will also observe the centennjal.

villas in the summer colony for the season of 1919 still continue to come in and many more will be reported before the season opens. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gray Griswold of New York have this week taken a lease of the McCagg cottage on Gibbs avenue.

Mrs. Esther A. Gifford tendered a miscellaneous shower to Miss Madeline Sampson this week, the affair being an entire surprise to the recipient. Miss Sampson will be married in the near future to Mr. Fraser Mc-

Dr. Arthur W. Stevenson of the army aviation medical department has been in Newport on a short leave this week.

MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent). The Paradisc Club met recently with Mrs. John Nicholson. Mrs. Clifton B. Ward read an interesting article relating to the War. Light refreshments were served by the hostess.

The regular meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of St. Mary's Parish was held in the Holy Cross Guild House. The President, Mrs. Phebe E. T. Manchester, was in the chair. Quite a let of business was transacted. It was voted to appropriate money for the work on surgical dressings, and for the work for the hospital to be continued. The annual reports of the saveral officers were read and approved. The thank-offering boxes were collected. A box of clothing was packed to send to St. Mary's Orphanage in Providence, Rev. Robert Bachman, Jr., acting rector, made the following appointments: President, Mrs. Phebe E. T. Manchester; Vice President, Mrs. Clarence Thurston; President, Mrs. Clarence Thurston; President of Women's Auxiliary, Mrs. Clara L. Chase; Treasurer, Mrs. Barclay Gifford; Secretary of United Offering, Miss Charlotte Chase, Superintendent of Church' Periodicals Club. These officers were the same as last year. of Church Periodicals Club. These officers were the same as last year.

Rev. I. Harding Hughes has re-turned from a visit to his home in Halifax, North Carolina. He was ac-companied here by his mother, Mrs. Nicholas C. Hughes, and she is visit-ing Mr. and Mrs. Daniel A. Peckham.

Married Members Night at Aquidneck Grange proved very interesting.
Mr. and Mrs. Fred P. Webber were
in charge of the entertainment and
it was called "The Village School."
Among those who answered to the
roll call were Willie Peckham, Johnnie
Nicholson, May Spooner, Alice Hubbell, Florence Peckham, Louis Nicholson, Robby Smith, Sally Peckham,
Frankie Peckham, Sambo Sherman,
Jakie Menzi, Lena Menzi, Harry
Sherman, Julie Brown, Jennie Reigel
and Clifton B. Ward, who took the
part of a 3-year old boyi. The costumes worn by the children were especially interesting and provoked as
much laughter as did their behavior.
A typical school entertainment was
given by the "pupils" and there were
many jokes on members of the
Grange. Closing remarks were mado
by Joseph A! Peckham, Joel Peckham,
Mrs. E. Marion Peckham and Mrs.
Elisha Peckham, who in addressing
the children presented each with a
Clifton, Mrs. Webber acted as pianist. The judges were Mr. and Mrs.
Elisha Peckham, who in addressing
the children presented each with a
Clifton, Mrs. Webber acted as pianist. The judges were Mr. and Mrs.
Elisha Peckham; who in the
competition. Refreshments were
served and there was dancing. Married Members Night at Aquidserved and there was dancing.

Mrs. John Young died at her home Mrs. John Young died at her home on Green End avenue last Thursday, She had been in poor health for some time, suffering from heart trouble. She was a native of France, but had dived here, about: 40 years, coming here from Newport. She first married Mr., Schwartz of Newport, by whom she had four children, two of whom, survive her, Miss, Eugenia Schwartz of New York and Miss Juliette Schwartz of Providence. She then married Mr. John Young of Newport and they purchased a farm, port and they purchased a farm, where she has resided ever since. There are also two step-sons, Mr. Charles Schwartz of Middleboro and Mr. John Young of Westport, Eugenia Schwartz arrived soon Engenia Schwartz arrive the death of her mother. services were held on Saturday after-noon at the Berkeley Memorial Church, the rector, Rev. I. Harding Church, the rector, Rev. I. Harding Hughes, officiating. The interment was in the cemetery. The bearers were Joseph E. Kline, Nathan Smith, Prescott Molden and William Stewart.

The floral decorations at the Methodist Episcopal Church were very attractive on Pulm Sunday There was special music in honor of the day. The members of this church were invited by Rey. Robert Bachman to attend the 3-hour service on Friday at St. Mary's Church from 12 to 3 o'clock. Mrs. Elisha A. Peckham conducted the Epworth League meeting on Sunday evening. Mr. Fred P. Webber, one of the Minute Men, spoke in the afternoon. e_floral decorations at the Meth ternoon.

ternoon.

Mrs. Ida Calvert has received news of the sudden death of her aunt, Mrs. Villrow Sisson Forbes, in Los Angeles, California, at the age of 36 years. She was the oldest sister of the late Mrs. Christiana Sisson. She is survived by three sons by her first marriage, J. Archie Sisson of Rehoboth, Mass, Fred A. Sisson of Portsmouth, and Charles D. Sisson of New Bedford. She is survived also by three sons and a daughter in California, the children of her second marriage. There are also a number of grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. Her death was the result of a shock.

Mrs. Stephen B. Congdon is suffer-Mrs. Stephen B. Congdon is suffer-

In Lodge will, also observe the cengranial.

The number of important rentals of rillas in the summer colony for the season opens. Mr. and Mrs. Frank

Mrs. Stephen B. Congdon is suffering from a fall received at the home of Mrs. Juffan F. Peckham where she was visiting. She fell down a whole flight of stairs, bruising her right shoulder, arm and hand and her head was cut. Probably no bones were of her sister, Mrs. George H. Irish of Wapping Road, where a physician attended her. Wapping Road attended her.

Mrs. Phebe Edmundson went to Washington this week as a delegate from the Colonel William Barton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. She will attend the National D. A. R. Congress.

Mrs. Nathan Smith is entertaining her nicce, Miss Christine Moyse of Albany, N. Y.

County Agent Sumner D. Hollis, Mrs. Hollis and their son Sanford, have gone to East Weymouth to visit the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Hollis.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry E Peckham are entertaining the latter's mother, Mrs. E. K. Fisher of New York.



CHAPTER I.

The First Wayfarer and the Second Wayfarer Meet and Part on the Highway.

A solitary figure trudged along the narrow road that wound its serpentinous way through the dismal, forbidding depths of the forest—a man who, though weary and footsore, lagged not in his swift, resolute advance. Night was coming on, and with it the no un-

certain prospects of a storm.

He came to the "pike" and there was a signpost. A huge, cradely painted ed hand pointed to the left, and on what was intended to be the sleeve of a very stiff and unfinching arm these words were printed in scaly white: "Hart's Tavern. Food for Man and Beast. Also Gasoline. Established 1798. 1 Mite."

On the opposite side of the "pike," in the angle formed by a junction with the narrow mountain road, stood an humbler signpost, lettered so indistinctly that it deserved the compassion of all observers because of its humility. Swerving in his hurried passage, the tail stranger drew near this shrinking friend to the uncertain traveler, and was suddenly aware of another presence in the roadway.

A woman appeared, as if from nowhere, almost at his side. He drew back to let her pass. Site stopped before the little signpost, and together they made out the faint directions.

To the right and up the mountain road Frogg's Corner lay four miles and a half away; Pitcairn was six miles back over the road which the man had traveled. Two miles and a half down the turnpike was Spanish Falls, a railway station, and four miles above the crostroads where the man and women stood peering through the darkness at the laconic signpost reposed the village of St. Elizabeth. Hart's Tavern was on the road to St. Elizabeth, and the man, with barely a glance at his fellow traveler, started briskly off in that direction.

He knew that these wild mountain

He knew that these wild mountain fatorms moved swiftly; his chance of freaching the tavern shead of the deluge was exceedingly slim. His long, powerful legs had carried him twenty or thirty paces before he came to a sudden halt.

What of this lone woman who traversed the highway? His first glimpse of her had been extremely casual—indeed, he had paid no attention to her at all, so eager was he to read the directions and be on his way.

the directions and be on his way.

She was standing quite still in front of the signpost, peering up the road toward Frogg's Coyner—confronted by a steep climb that led into black and sinister timberlands above the narrow strip of pasture bordering the pike.

The flerce wind pinned her skirts to her slender body as she leaned against the gale, gripping her hat tightly with one hand and straining under the weight of the bag in the other. The ends of a veil whipped furlously about her head, and, even in the gathering darkness, he could see a strand or two of halr keeping them company.

Retracing his steps, he called out to

her above the gale:
"Can I be of any assistance to you?"

She turned quickly. He saw that the veil was drawn tightly over her face.

"No, thank you," she replied. Her voice, despite a certain nervous note, was soft and clear and gentle—the voice and speech of a well-bred person who was young and resolute.

"Pardon me, but have you much far-

"Pardon me, but have you much farther to go? The storm will soon be upon us, and—surely you will not consider me presumptuous—I don't like the idea of your being caught out in—" "What is to be done about it?" she inquired, resignedly. "I must go on.

"What is to be done about it?" she inquired, resignedly. "I must go on. I can't wait here, you know, to be washed back to the place I started from."

He smiled. She had wit as well as determination.

"If I can be of the least assistance to you pray don't hesitate to command me. I am a sort of tramp, you might say, and I travel as well by night as I do by day—so don't feel that you are putting me to any inconvenience. Are you by any chance bound for Hart's Tavern? If so, I will be glad to lag behind and carry your bag."

"You are very good, but I am not bound for Hart's Tavern, wherever that may be. Thank you, just the same. You appear to be an uncommonly genteel tramp, and it isn't because I am afraid you might make off with my belongings." She added the last by way of apology.

last by way of apology.

He smiled—and then frowned as be cast an uneasy look at the black clouds now rolling ominously up over the wountain ridge.

"By Jove, we're going to catch it good and hard," he exclaimed. "Better take my advice. These storms are terrible. I know, for I've encountered half a dozen of them in the past week. They fairly tear one to pieces. You

are a stranger in these parts?"

"Yes. The railway station is a few miles below here. I have walked all the way. There was no one to meet me. Yeu are a stranger also, so it is useless to inquire if you know whether this road leads to Green Fancy."

"Green Fancy? Sounds attractive, I'm sorry I can't enlighten you." He



He Drew a Small Electric Torch From His Pocket and Directed Its Slender Ray Upon the Sign Post.

drew a small electric torch from his pocket and directed its slender ray upon the signpost.

"It is on the road to Frogg's Corner," she explained nervously. "A mile and a baif, so I am told. It isn't on the signpost. It is a house, not a village. Thank you for your kindness. And I am not of all frightened," she added, raising her voice slightly.

"But you are," he cried. "You're scared half out of your wits. You can't fool me. I'd be scared myself at the thought of venturing into those woods up yonder."

"Well, then, I am frightened," she confessed plaintively. "Almost out of my boots."
"That settles if," he said fielly, "You

shall not undertake it."
"Oh, but I must. I am expected. It

is import—"
"If you are expected why didn't

someone meet you at the station? Seems to me—"
"Hark! Do you hear—doesn't that

sound like an automobile—ah!" The hourse honk of an automobile horn rose above the howling wind, and an instant later two faint lights came rushing toward them around a bend in the mountain road. "Better late than never," she cried, her voice vibrant once more.

He grasped her arm and jerked her out of the path of the oncoming machine, whose driver was sending it along at a mad rate, regardless of ruts out stones and curves. The car careened as it swung into the pike, skidded alarmingly, and then the brakes were jammed down. Attended by a vast grinding of gears and wheels, the rattling old car came to a stop fifty feet or more beyond them.

"I'd sooner walk than take my chances in an actelliusian rattletrap like that," said the tall wayfarer, hending quite close to her ear, "It will fall to pieces before you—"

But she was running down the road toward the car, calling out sharply to the driver. He stooped over and took up the traveling bag she had dropped in her haste and excitement. It was heavy, nouzingly heavy.

"I shouldn't like to carry that a mile and a half," he said to himself,

The voice of the belated driver came to his ears on the swift wind. It was high-plitched and unmistakably apologetic. He could not hear what she was saying to him, but there wasn't much doubt as to the nature of her remarks. She was roundly upbraiding him.

Urged to action by thoughts of his own plight he hurried to her side and said:

"Excuse me, please. You dropped something. Shall I put it up in front or in the tonneau?"

or in the tonneau?"

The whimsteal note in his voice brought a quick, responsive laugh from her lips.

"Thank you so much. I am frightfully careless with my valuables. Would you mind putting it in behind? Thanks!" Her tone altered completely as she ordered the man to turn the car around—"And be quick about it," ehe added.

The first drops of rain pelted down from the now thoroughly black dome above them, striking in the road with the sharpness of pebbles.

"Lucky it's a limousine," said the tall traveler. "Better hop in. We'll be getting it hard in a second or two." "You must let me take you on to the Tavern in the car," she said. "Turn about is fair play. I cannot allow you

to—"
"Never mind about me," he broke in
cheerily. He had been wondering it
she would make the offer, and he felt
hetter now that she had done so. "I'm
accustomed to roughing it. I don't
mind a soaking. I've had hundred of

'em."
"Just the same you shall not have one tonight," she announced firmly,

"Get in behind. I shall sit with the

If anyone had told him that this rattling, dilapidated automobile—ten years old, at the very least, he would have sworn—was capable of covering the mile in less than two minutes he would have laughed in his face. Almost before he realized that they were on the way up the straight, dark road the lights in the windows of liart's Tavern came into view. Once more the bounding, swaying car come to a stop under brakes, and he was relaxing after the strain of the most baltratising ride he had ever experienced.

Not a word had been spoken during the trip. The front windows were lowered. The driver—an old, hatchetfaced man—had uttered a single word just before throwing in the clutch at the crossronds in response to the young woman's crisp command to drive to Hart's Tavern. That word was uttered under his breath and it is not necessary to repeat it here.

The wayfarer lost no time in climbing out of the car. As he leaped to the ground and raised his green hat he took a second look at the automobile—a look of mingled wonder and respect. It was an old-fashioned, high-powered car, capable, despite its antiquity, of astonishing speed in any sort of go-

ing.
"For heaven's sake," he began, shouting to her above the roar of the wind and rain, "don't let him drive like that over those—"

"You're getting wet," she cried out,
a thrill in her voice. "Good night—
and thank you!"

"Look out!" rasped the unpleasant driver, and in went the clutch. The man in the road jumped hastily to one side as the car shot backward with a jerk, curved sharply, stopped for the fraction of a second, and then bounded forward again, headed for the cross-

"Thanks!" shouted the late passenger after the receding fall light, and dashed up the steps to the porch that ran the full length of Hart's Tavern.

A huge oid inshloned lantern hung above the portal, creaking and straining in the whol, dragging at its stout supports and threatening every instant to break loose and go frolicking away with the storm.

He lifted the latch and, being a tall man, involuntarily stooped as he passed through the door, a needless precaution, for gaunt, gigantic mountaineers had entered there before him and without bending their arrogant heads.

CHAPTER II.

The First Wayfarer Lays His Pack
Aside and Falls in With Friends

The little hall in which be found himself was the "office" through which all men must pass who come as guests to Hart's Tavern. A steep, angular staircase took up one end of the room. Set in beneath its upper turn was the counter over which the business of the house was transacted, and behind this a man was engaged in the peaceful occupation of smoking a corncob pipe.

An open door to the right of the stairway gave entrance to a room from which came the sound of a deep sonorous voice imployed in what turned out to be a conversational solo. To the left another door led to what was evidently the dining room. The glance that the stranger sent in that direction revealed two or three tables covered with white cloths.

"Can you put me up for the night?" he inquired, advancing to the counter. "You look like a feller who'd want a room with bath," drawled the man

a room with bath," drawled the man behind the counter, surveying the applicant from head to foot. "Which we ain't got," he added. "I'll be satisfied to have a room with

"I'll be satisfied to have a room with a bed," said the other,

"Sign here," was the laconic response.

sponse. "Can I have supper?"

"Food for man and beast," said the other patiently. He slapped his palm upon a cracked call bell and then looked at the fresh name on the page. "Thomas K. Barnes, New York," he read aloud. He eyed the newcomer once more. "My name is Jones-Putnam Jones. I run this place. My father an grandfather run it before me. Glad to meet you, Mr. Barnes. We used to have a hostler here named Barnes. What's your litear fer footin' it this time o' the year?"

"I do something like this every spring. A month or six weeks of it puls me in fine shape for a vacation later on," supplied Mr. Barnes whimsically.

Mr. Jones allowed a grin to steat over his seamed face. He reinserted the corncob pipe and took a couple of pulls at it.

"I never been to New York, but it must be a heavenly place for a vacation, if a feller e'n judge by what some of my present boarders have to say about it. It's a sort of play actor's paradise, ain't it?"

"It is paradise to every actor who happens to be on the road, Mr. Jones," said Barnes, slipping his big pack from his shoulders and letting it slide to the floor.

"Hear that feller in the taproom

"Hear that feller in the taproom talkin'? Well, he is one of the leading actors in New York—in the world, for that matter. He's been talkin' about Broadway for nearly a week now, steady."

"May I inquire what he is doing up here in the wilds?"

"At present be ain't doing anything except talk. Last week he was treddin the boards, as he puts it himself. Bust ed. Up the flue. Showed last Satur-day night in Hornville, eighteen mile north of here, and immediately after the performance him and his whole troupe started to walk back to New York, a good four hundred mile. They started out the back way of the operhouse and nobody missed 'em till next mornin' except the sheriff, and he didn't miss 'em till they'd got ever the county line into our bailiwick Four of 'em are still stonnin' here just because I ain't got the heart to turn 'em out ner the spare money to buy em tickets to New York. Here comes one of 'em now. Mr. Dillingford, will you show this gentleman to

room eleven and carry his heggage up fer him? And maybe he'll want a pitcher of warm water to wash and shave in." He turned to the new guest and smiled apologetically. "We're a little short o' help just now, Mr. Barnes, and Mr. Dillingford has kindly consented to—".

"My word!" gasped Mr. Dillingford, staring at the register. "Someone from little old New York? My word, sir, you— Won't you have a—er—little something to drink with me before you—"

"He wants something to eat," Interrupted Mr. Jones sharply. "Tell Mr. Bacon to step up to his room and take the order."
"All right, old chap—nothing easier," said Mr. Dillingford genially. "Just

climb up the elevator, Mr. Barnes. We do this to get up an appetite. When did you leave New York?"

Taking up a lighted kerosene lamp and the heavy pack, Mr. Clarence Dillingford led the way up the stairs. He was a chubby individual of indefi-

nite age. At a glance you would have

said he was under twenty-one; a sec-

ond took would have convinced you

that he was nearer forty-one.

Depositing Barnes' pack on a chair
in the little bedroom at the end of
the hall upstairs he favored the guest
with a perfectly unabashed grin.

"I'm not doing this to oblige old man Jones, you know. I won't attempt to deceive you." I'm working out a daily board bill. Chuck three times a day and a bed to sleep in—that's what I'm doing it for, so don't get it into your head that I applied for the job. Let me look at you. I want to get a good square peep at a man who has the means to go somewhere and yet is boob enough to come to this goshawint place of his own free will and accord. Darn it, you look intelligent. I don't get you at all. What's the matter? Are you a fugitive from justice?"

Barnes laughed aloud. There was no withstanding the fellow's sprightly impudence.

impudence.
"I happen to enjoy walking," said

"If I enjoyed it as much as you do I'd be timping into Harlem by this time," said Mr. Dillingford sadly, "But you see I'm an actor. I'm too proud to walk—"

The cracked bell on the office desk interrupted him, somewhat peremptorily. Mr. Dillingford's face assumed an expression of profound dignity. He lowered his voice as he gave vent to the following:

"That man Jones is the meanest human being God ever let— Yes, sir, coming, sir!" He started for the open door with surprising aluerity.

Barnes surveyed the little hedchamber. It was just what he had expected it would be. The walls were covered with a garish paper selected by one who had an eye but not a taste for color—bright pink flowers that looked more or less like chunks of a shattered watermelon spill promiscuously over a background of pearl gray. The bedstead, bureau and washstand were offensively modern. Everything was as clean as a pin, however, and the bed looked comfortable. He stepped to the small, many-paned window and looked out into lie night. The storm was at its height. In all his life he never had heard such a clatter of rain, nor a wind that shrieked so appallingly.

His thoughts went quite naturally to the woman who was out there in the thick of it. He wondered how she was faring and lamented that she was not in his place now and he in hers. What was she doing up in this Godforsaken country? What was the name of the place she was bound for? Green Fancy! What an odd name for a bouse! And what sort of house—

His reflections were interrupted by the return of Mr. Dillingford, who carried a huge pewter pitcher from which steam gross in volume. At his beels strode a tall, cadaverous person in a checked suit.

Never had Barnes seen anything quite so overpowering in the way of a suit. Joseph's coat of many colors was no longer a vision of childhood. It was a reality. The checks were an inch square and each cube had a narrow border of azure blue. The general tone was a dirty gray, due no doubt to age and a constitution that would not allow it to outlive its usefulness.

"Meet Mr. Bacon, Mr. Barnes," Introduced Mr. Dillingford, going to the needless exertion of indicating Mr. Bacon with a generous sweep of his free hand. "Our heavy leads. Mr. Montage Bucon, also of New York."
"Ham and eggs; pork tenderloin,

country sausage, rump steak and apring chicken," said Mr. Bacon in a cavernous voice, getting it over with while the list was fresh in his memory, "Fried and boiled potatoes, beans, succotash, onions, stewed tomatoes and —er—just a moment, please. Fried and boiled potatoes, beans—"

"Ham and eggs, polatoes and a cupor two of coffee," said Barnes, suppressing a desire to laugh.

pressing a desire to laugh.

"And apple ple," concluded the waiter triumphantly. "I knew I'd get it if you gave me time. As you may have observed, my dear sir, I am not what you would call an experienced waiter. As a matter of fact, I—"

The bell downstairs rang violently.

The bell downstairs rang violently.

Mr. Bacon departed in great baste.

While the traveler performed his ab-

While the traveler performed his ablutions Mr. Dillingford, for the moment disengaged, sat upon the edge of the bed and enjoyed himself. He talked,

"We were nine at the start," said he pensively. "Gradually we were reduced to seven, not including the man-ager. Two of 'em escaped before the mash. The low comedian and character old woman. Joe Buckley and his wife. That left the old man-I mean Mr. Rushcroft, the star-Lyndon Rushcroft, you know-myself and Bacan, Tommy Gray, Miss Rushcroft, Miss Hughes and a woman named Bradley, seven of us. The woman named Bradley said her mother was dring in Buffalo, so the rest of as scraped together all the money we had-nine dollars and sixty cents-and did the right thing by her. Actors are always do-ing darn-fool things like that, Mr. Barnes. And what do you suppose she did? She took that money and bought

two tickets to Albany, one for herself and another for the manager of the company—the lowest, meanest ofnerlest white man that ever-- But I am crabbing the old man's part. You ought to her what he has to say about Mr. Manager. He can use words never even heard of before. So that leaves just the four of us here, working off the two days' board bill of Bradley and the manager, Rushcroft's ongodly spree, and at the same time keeping our own slate clean. Miss Thackeray will no doubt make up your bed in the morning. She is temporarily a chambermald. Cracking fine girl, too. Are you all ready? I'll lead you to the dining room. Or would you prefer a little appetizer beforehand? The taproom is right on the way. You mustn't call it the bar. Everybody in that little graveyard town down the road would turn over completely if you did. Hallowed tradition, you

"I don't mind having a cocktail, Will you join me?"

"As a matter of fact, I'm expected to," confessed Mr. Dillingford. "We've been drawing quite a bit of custom to the taproom. The rubes like to sit around and listen to conversation about Broadway and Bunker Hill and Old Point Comfort and other places; and then go home and tell the neighbors that they know quite a number of stage people. Human nature, I guess. Listen! Hear that? Rushcroft reciting 'Gunga Din.' You can't hear the thunder for the noise be's making."

The descended the stairs and entered the taproom, where a dozen men were seated around the tables, all of them with pewter mugs in front of them. Standing at the top table—that is to say, the one farthest removed from the door and commanding the attention of every creature in the room—was the imposing figure of Lyndon Rusheroft. He was reciting in a sonorous voice and with tremendous fervor, the famous Kipling poem. A genial smile wiped the tragic expression from his face. He advanced upon Barnes and the beauting Mr. Dillingford, his hand extended.

"My dear fellow," he exclaimed resoundingly, "how are you?" Cordiality boomed in his voice, "I heard you had arrived. Welcome—thricefold wel-



"Welcome, Thricefold Welcome."

come!" He neglected to say that Mr. Montague Bacon, in passing a few minutes before, had leaned over and whispered behind his hand:

"Fellow upstairs from New York, Mr. Rushcroft—fellow named Barnes. Quite a swell, believe me." It was a well-placed lip, for Mr.

Rushcroft had been telling the natives for days that he knew everybody worth knowing in New York.

Barnes was momentarily taken aback. Then he rose to the spirit of the occasion.

"Hello, Rushcroft," he greeted, as if meeting an old-time and greatly beloved friend. "This is good. 'Pon my soul you are like a thriving date palm in the middle of an endless desert. How are you?'

They shook hands warmly. Mr. Dillingford slapped the newcomer on the shoulder affectionately, familiarly, and should:

"Who would have dreamed we'd run across good old Barnesy up here? By Jove, it's marvelous!"

"Friends, countrymen," boomed Mr. Rushcroft, "this is Mr. Barnes of New York. Not the man the book was written about but one of the best fellows God ever put into this little world of ours. I do not recall your names, gentlemen, or I would introduce each of you separately and divisibly."

Lyndon Rushcroft was a tall, saggy man of fifty. Despite his determined creciness he was inclined to sag from the shoulders down. His head, hugo and gray, appeared to be much too ponderous for his yielding body, and yet he carried it manfully, even the atrically. The lines in his dark, seasoned face were like farrows; his nose was large and somewhat bulbous, his mouth wide and grim. Thick, black evebrows shaded a pair of eyes in which white was no longer apparent-It had given way to a permanent red. A two-days' stubble covered his chin and cheeks. Altogether he was a singular exemplification of one's idea of

guar exemplaneation of ones idea of the old-time actor.

Passing through the office, his arm linked in one of Barnes', Mr. Rush-croft hesitated long enough to impress upon Landlord Jones the importance of providing his "distinguished friend, Robert W. Barnes," with the very best that the establishment afforded. Putnam Jones blinked slightly and his eyes sought the register as if to accuse or justify his memory. Then he spat copionsly into the corner, a necessary preliminary to a grin. He hadn't much use for the great Lyndon Rusheroft. His grin was sardonic.

Something | told | bim that Mr. Rushcroft was about to be liberally fed,

Prince Carel and the Threne. In 1865 the Roumanians offerd their throne to Prince Carol of a side branch of the Hohencollern-family, who was also, however, connected through his mother with the dynasty of Napoleon. Austria and Russia were not enthusiastic over seeing a Hohencollern reigning at Bukharest, but Bismarck saw a chance to put a friend of Prussia in the Balkans and urged the young prince to accept.

William Stearns Davis in "Roots of the War" (Century Magazine) in relating the incident quotes the great minister as saying: "Even if you fail you will always remember with pleasure an adventure which can never be a reproach to you." Mr. Davis goes on to relate that through fear the prince traveled down the Danube disguised as a second-class passenger unat Turnu-Severin, on Roumanian soil, he left the boat and was greeted by his future prime minister. Austria fumed and might have taken action, but her great war with Prussia was about to break out and she soon had more grievous troubles. The other nowers declined to intervene. and the sultan of Turkey, the prince's nominal suzersin, confirmed the new ruler. Thus Prince Carol kept his throne.

Hebraio idea of God. The Rebraic idea of God as an ab-

solute. Immutable, transcendent Being, who yet reveals himself and works out his will in and through the life of Israel his people; who is at once tribal and universal, at once a metaphysical principle and a very present help in time of need, at once independent of all human arency and in some way unable to fulfill himself except through the striving of men for goodness—that idea is typical of an attitude to the world which can defy logic without sinking into mysticism, and can insist on the application of abstract principles in human life without making human life the slave of abstractions. In every manifestation of the Hebrew spirit the attitude can be discerned. It has still something to say to the vorld and in the Jewish Palestine of the future its new word will be spoken-not merely, perhaps not primarily, through literature or art, but through its particular way of handling the practical problems of or-ganized human society.—From "The Future of Palestine," by Leon Simon, în Asîn Magazine.

Pat "Produced the Goods."

A zealous excise officer was sent to Ireland to try to locate several "moonshine" stills which were known to exist.

Meeting a native the excise officer approached Pat, saying:

approached Pat, saying:
"I'll give you five shillings, Pat, if
you can take me to a private still."
"Troth, an' I will, sir," was Pat's
reply, as he pocketed the money,
"Come with me."

For many weary miles over mountain, bog, and moor they tramped, until they came into view of a barracks. Pointing to a soldier seated on a step inside the square, Pat said:

"There you are, sir, my brother Mike; he's been a soldler for ten years, au' be's a private stilt."

Most Costly Map

Most Costly Map,
The most costly map in the world is
a map of France which was presented
to the republic by the czar of Russia when the Franco-Russian alliance
was consummated. The groundwork
of the map is polished jasper and the
chief towns are represented by precious stones and their names inscribed
in gold. The rivers are strips of
polished platinum, and the 87 departments are set out on a wonderful

Facial Expression.

scheme of blazing gems.

The frequent repetition of any facial expression causes permanent alterations in the expression, and these correspond with, and suggest to the beholder, the emotional state that has predominated; so that the man who is always laughing comes to look "a jolly man," the thinker a thoughiful man, and the woman who worries begins to wear a worried look that persists.—

Recipe for Happiness.
This gospel of happiness is one which every one should lay to heart. Set out with the invincible determination that you will bear burdens and not impose them. Whether the sua shines or the rain falls, show a glad face to your neighbor. If you must fall in life's buttle, you can at least fall with a smile on your face.—Well-spring.

Moroccan Charm.

Moroccan wives have a recipe for winning back affection. The suspicious wife draws a line in honey from forehead to chin and collects the dripping. Then she rubs the tip of her torget with a fig leaf till it bleeds and solls seven grains of salt in the blood. The ahe mixes with the honey and puts the dose in the erring husband's food.

The Descent of Man.

Professor Jehu, at the Edinburgh
university, recently said: "Some Madagascar tribes believe that man descended from the crocodile, and they
regard these animals as brothers, but
when one crocodile so far forgets the
ties of kinship as to eat a man, it is
caught, tried and generally executed."

File's Life is Limited.

Efficiency experts have been studying files and find that the life of oil of these tools, on the average, it twenty-five thousand strokes. To toploy a file for more than its normal period of usefulness, it is claimed more than doubles the cost of the work.—Popular Mechanics.

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nime tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this com-pany.

(ver), 9.10 p.m. gundays Leave Newport 6.55, 7.58, 11.16 m., 3.10, 5.06, 7.10 (for Fall River), 9.10 Hiddetown and Portsmouth-4.50, 11.10 m. 1.13, 3.10, 5.04, 5,21 (Portsmouth

m. 1.15, 2.10, 5.04, 5.23 (Portamouth enly), 3.10 p. m.
Tiverton - 5.15, 5.50, 2.15, 11.10 a. m., 1.23, 10, 5.69, 5.23, 2.10 p. m.
Middleooro - 1.10 p. m.
Diymouth - 2.10 p. m.
New Bedford - 5.25, 6.50, 2.15, 11.10 a. m., 115, 2.10, 5.06, 3.10 p. m.
Providence (via, Fell, River) - 6.25, 6.50, p. 10, 5.50, 115, 5.10, 5.06, 9.10 p. m. Providence (via Fell River)—6.15, 6.60, 2.16, 11.10 a. m., 1.18, 3.10, 6.08, 6.23, 9.10 p. m.

Newport & Providence Street Ry Co.

JUNE 1, 1918 Cars Leave Washington Square for Providence

WEEK DAYS-6.50. 7.40, 8.50 A. M. then each hour to 8.50 P. M.

SUNDAYS-7.50 A. M., then each hour to 9.50 P. M.

DAVID B. BARKELEY, Private, Co. A, 356th Infantry.

Private Barkeley (deceased) was decorated for conspicuous gallantry in action near Poullty, France, November 9, 1918. When information was defired as to the enemy's position on the opposite side of the river Meuse, Private Barkeley, with another sol-dier, volunteered without hesitation and swam the river to reconnoiter the exact location. He succeeded in reaching the opposite bank, despite the evident determination of the enemy to prevent a crossing. Having obtained his information, he again entered the water for his return, but before his goal was reached, he was seized with cramps and drowned. His mother, Mrs. Antonio Barkeley, lives in San Antonio, Tex.

FRANK J. BART,

Private, Co. C, 9th infantry. Private Bart was decorated for conspicuous gallantry in action with the enemy near Medeab farm, France, October 8, 1918. Private Bart, being on duty as a company runner, when the advance was held up by machine gun fire, voluntarily picked up an auto-matic rifle, ran out ahead of the line, and slienced a hostile machine gun nest, killing the German gunners. The advance then continued and, when it was again hindered shortly afterward by another machine gun nest, this courageous soldier repeated his bold exploit by putting the second machine gun out of action. His home address is Newark, N. J.

-M-Sergeant, Company B, 2nd Ammunition Train.

Sergeant Walters risked his life to save others while on duty near Beau-mont, France, November 9, 1918, thereby winning the Distinguished Service Cross. Sergeant Walters was in charge of a company of ammunition trucks which was halted in the town. An enemy shell struck the train and set one of the trucks on fire. Although knocked down by the explosion, Serseant Walters quickly recovered himself and ineved his convey to safety, after which he returned and, jumping to the wheel of the blazing truck, drove to a place where it no longer endangered the lives of others. then extinguished the fire, saving both truck and ammunition,

WALDO M. HATLER,

Sergeant, Co. B, 356th Infantry, Sergeant Hatler was decounted for exceptional heroism in action near Poully, France, November 8, 1918. While a member of a patrol sent to teconnoiter the banks of the Meuse river, when all means of crossing the river had been destroyed, Sergeant Hatter and another soldier volunteered to swim across, though the other bank was held in force by the enemy. His companion was selzed with the cramps caused by the cold water and drowned, but Sergeant Hatler confinued on and, after securing the information desired, swam back again end made his report. Sergeant Hatler's home is in Neosbo, Mo.

ABE L. ALLEN,

Corporal, Co. B. 28th Infantry. Corporal Allen won the Distinguished Service Cross for bravery in action near Cantigny, France, May 22, 1918. During a heavy bombardment of the front line, although severely infured by the explosion of a shell, which twied two comrades, he promptly and courageously dug them out with his tands and took them to shelter, being subjected all the time to severe fire of theil and shrapnel. Corporal Allen's tome is in Lecsville, La.

-- Na -GAIL H. SAGER,

Corporal, Co. D. 108th Infantry. Corporal Sager was decorated for entraordinary herolam in action near Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918. Upon being wounded in the hand, Corlocal Sager bandaged the would himself and advancing alone toward machine gun nests, which were holding b his company, was killed after pro ceeding only a short distance. Cor-N. Y. Sager's widow lives in Buffalo,

New York, New Haven LOAN PAYS BILLS GERMAN HELMETS

Was America's Great Force of Men and Munitions That Forced German Surrender.

Lewis B. Franklin, director of the Treasury Department War Loan organization, in an address before 400 Liberty Loan chairmen in Boston, soldier. declared that the sacrifice of dollars in great expenditures and the production of war materials had been the salvation of thousands of American lives.

He declared that Germany realized that the vast accumulation of men and material meant her annihilation if she continued to fight and consequently surrendered long before her collapse was expected.

Mr. Franklin pointed out that the enormous disbursements involved in maintaining this gigantic war program had already consumed more than \$6,000,000,000 raised by the Fourth Liberty Loan and made it essential for a successful "Finishing Fifth" victory loan to restore the country to a normal peace basis.

"When I think of what New England did in the fourth loan" said Mr. Franklin, "I have no thoughts of failure for the fifth loan in this federal reserve district."

'It is a dangerous suggestion that the banks take the burden of this loan. It would hamper industry in direction. Factories. which turned to the government for financial aid in their war material production cannot return to a peace-time basis on government aid, but must look to the banks.

"What can the banks do in such cases if they are already over-burd-ened with government securities? The thing to do is to take the loan out of the banks and put it into the hands of the people.

"That is what will relieve unem ployment and will result in beiter wages. It will serve to bind more strongly the community spirit which is the salvation of America."

In referring to the need of the Vic-tory Loan, Mr. Franklin pointed out that the war production of the United States had hardly reached a climax when the armistice was signed.

Besides making huge loans to Italy and Russia, the United States, he said, had developed a gas program never before dreamed of and in one plant was manufacturing three times as much gas as all the other allies combined.

Thousands of rifles manufactured in America and shipped to France had never fired, but this abundance of war material of which there has been no use since the signing of the armistice was together with the steady flow of fighting men by the hundreds of thousands the thing which broke the back of Germany's offense and forced a surrender of the Central Powers and in that way prevented the loss of lives of American soldiers to the numer of certainly 200,000 men and possibly more.

The bills that must be paid by the government with the Victory Liberty Loan are bills of thanksgiving as well as peace, because of the certainty that the early ending of the war saved

these gallant American soldiers.
It was not to the American army in the field that the Germans surrendered so soon, but to the immense supply of fighting men and war machinery that was just beginning to pour across the Atlantic.

The peak load of war expenditure came in November, December and Jan-wary. From \$2,060,975,854 in bills paid in December the total in February dropped to \$1,184,412,438. But the nation has already piled up a floating debt of nearly \$5,000,000,000, which must be assumed by individual patriotic investors.

FOR SAVING LIVES PRIZES FOR 5000

Director Franklin Shows That It War Trophies Go Week by Week During Victory Loan To Workers Who Make The "Top"

> About five thousand citizens of New England by May 10th will each one have in his possession a helmet which was made to be worn by a German

These helmets were captured by the Allied Troops upon their entry into Coblenz, Germany, and may be captured again by Liberty Loan Workers during the Victory Liberty Loan.



UHLAN HELMET

The six thousand helmets were allotted by the government as the share of this district, to the Liberty Loan Committee of New England, by whom they are to be awarded as prizes for highest individual accomplishment in the way of selling securities in the coming campaign.



INFANTRY HELMET

The helmets are of six differrent rarioties, viz: Infantry, Garde du Corps, Artillery, Cavalry, Unlan Regiment and Cuirassiers. They were stored in Coblenz to be issued to the German troops for their victorious entry into Paris, but they will mark notable work in six different States of New England toward selling \$8,000,000,000 of Victory Notes.



CUIRASSIER'S HELMET

Two helmets will go to each town and three to each ward of a city in New England and they will be awarded in the town, one to the worker who secures the greatest number of individual subscriptions for the Victory Liberty Loan, and the other to the one who gets subscrip-tions representing the greatest amount of money.

In the city wards the three helmets will be awarded by the local committee; one each week, to the individual worker who secures the greatest number of subscriptions for that week, on which the initial paynents have been ma

Savings Banks to Loan on or Buy Liberty Bonds to Protect Holders

The savings banks and trust com- other has found it necessary to dispanies of New England have interested themselves in the movement to protect holders of Liberty bonds from the loan sharks and dishonest traders

in doing this, they are prepared in practically every part of New England to loan on the small Liberty bonds up to 80 per cent of their value or to buy fully-or partly-paid bonds on the basis of the last sale on the Boston Stock Exchange with 25 cents commission for each \$50 bond, or to refer them to some reputable broker

This service is directly in line with the action asked of Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury to prevent dealers in questionable securities from seducing Liberty bondholders into exchanging their Liberty bonds for securities of doubtful value. The savings banks and trust companies are cooperating with the Liberty company in New England. The mak-Loan Committee of New England and ing of loans was undertaken originally are giving every day evidence of the extent to which they will go in saving banks in Massachusetts and has now the unsuspecting or hard-pressed spread practically through all six Liberty bondholders from the wiles of states. In many cases where the the promoter of shady transactions.

has shown that a certain percentage posits a part in the bank that has of the buyers from one reason or an-imade the loan.

Hawking is a favorite pastime in Persia. Every great personage has his factoner and falconry - every "squireen" his partridge hawks and

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA pose of one or more Liberty bonds. It has not intrequently been the

case that a man or woman who has put \$50 or \$100 into one of the Liberty cans in the past two years, brought face to face with a sudden doctor's bill or an emergency call of considerable size, has seen no other way to meet the debt than in disposing of Liberty bond.

The savings banks and trust companies are the places to which the holders of such bonds should go. In going to them, the bondholders can se assured of receiving every dollar of the rate at which the bonds are selling in the financial markets in If the Liberty bondholder desires

to barrow on the bond, instead of selling, he can borrow from eighty to eighty-five percent (20% to 85%) in practically any savings bank or trust by several of the targest savings bondholder does not need to use the The history of each Liberty Loan entire proceeds of the loan, he re-de-

Hardy Palm.

The hardlest paim at all common in California's "Trachycarpus excelsus,4 known as the windmill palm. Not alone is it hardy in withstanding low temperatures, but it is tough and will endure rough treatment, but boxed it is not a success, say those who know.

ANTIQUITY OF DECORATIVE ART Strange Sources From Which Pigments Used by Modern

tronage of the business man, savant and tourist.

BOSTON, THE CAPITAL OF NEW ENGLAND

and the Mecca of thousands who visit its Historic Shrines, Beautiful

Churches, Art and Literary Treasures and Attractive Suburbs, extends the

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL

Favorably known as such, for more than three-quarters of a century, is

still in the front rank of the Country's leading hotels, and with its up-to-

date conveniences, moderate charges, and liberal management, holds the pa-

THE CAPITAL OF

Painters Are Derived.

PRESERVATION OF SURFACES.

Crude but Effective Processes Employed by the Egyptians and Greeks of Pliny's Day-Noah Prudently Waterproofed the Ark.

Whether paint was invented in answer to a need for a preservative or to meet a desire for brauty is a question fully as knotty as the ancient one about the relative time of arrival of the chicken or the egg. It was invented, though, and It serves both purposes equally; so whether it is an offspring of mother necessity or an adopted son of beauty remains forever a disputed question.

The first men, cowering under the wood to shelter them. The perishable nature of these structures caused rapid decay, and it is probable that the occupants, seeking some artificial means of preservation, bit upon the pigments of the earth in their search. It is perhaps natural to suppose that it was the instinct of preservation that led men to the search, although the glories of the sunsets and the beauties of the rainbow may have created a desire to imitate those wonders in their own **(**wellings.

The earliest record of the application of a preservative to a wooden structure dates from the ark, which was, according to the Bible, "pitched within and without." The pitch was a triumph of preservation whatever it lacked as a thing of beauty.

Decoration applied to buildings first

comes to light with ancient Babylon, whose walls were covered with representations of hunting scenes and of combat. These were done in red and the method followed was to paint the scene on the bricks at the time of manufacture, assuring permanence by Strictly speaking, this was not painting so much as it was the earliest manifestation of our own familiar kaisomining.
The first Hebrew to mention paint-

ing is Moses. In the thirty-third chapter of the book of Numbers he instructs the Israelites, "When ye have passed over the Jordan into the land of Canaan, then shall ye drive out all the inhabitants of the land from before you and destroy all their pic-

At later periods the Jews adopted many customs of the peoples who successively obtained power over them and in the apocryphal book of the Maccabees is found this allusion to the art of decorating, "For as the master builder of a new house must care for the whole building, but he that undertaketh to set it out and paint it, must seek out things for the adorning

Although Homer gives credit to a

Greek for the discovery of paint, the allusions to it in the books of Moses, the painted mummy cases of the Egyp-Hans and the decorated walls of Baby-lon and Thehes fix its origin at a period long antecedent to the Grecian era. The walls of Thebes were painted 1,900 years before the coming of Christ and 200 years before "'Omer amote his bloomin' lyre."

The Greeks recognized the value of paint as a preservative and made use of something akin to it on their ships. Pling writes of the mode of boiling wax and painting ships with it, after which, he continues, 'neither the sea, nor the wind, nor the sun can destroy the wood thus protected."

The Romans, being essentially a warlike people, never brought the dec-oration of buildings to the high plane it had reached with the Greeks. For all that the rains of Pompeii show many structures whose mural decorations are in fair shape today. The colors used were glaring. A black background was the usual one and the combinations worked thereon red, yellow and blue.

In the early Christian era the use of mosaics for churches somewhat sup-planted mural painting. Still, during the reign of Justinian the Church of Saint Sophia was built at Constantineple and its walls were adorned with palatings.

In modern times the uses of paint flerce and glaring suns of the biblical have come to be as numerous as its countries, constructed rude huts of myriad shades and tints. Paint is unique in that its name has no synonym and for it there is no substitute material. Bread is the staff of life, but paint is the life of the staff.

No one thinks of the exterior of a wooden building now except in terms of paint coated. Interiors, too, from painted walls, and stained furniture down to the lowllest kitchen utensil, all receive their protective covering. Steel, so often associated with cement re-enforcing, is painted before it was to give solidity to the manufactured stone. The huge girders of the skyscrapers are daubed an ugly but efficient red underneath the surface coal of black. Perhaps the best example of the value of paint on steel is found in the venerable Brooklyn bridge, on which a gang of painters is kept go-ing continually. It is scarce possible to think of a single manufactured article which does not meet paint somewhere in the course of its construction. So has paint grown jute the very marrow of our lives.

Artistic Judge.
A St. Louis judge has decided that a mane costume is not "unbecoming" for a woman. That judge evidently bas an artistic eye .- Detroit Free Press.



Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Special Bargains!

tall and Winter Woolens,

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign or domeste fabrics at 4 per cent, less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 25. We guarantee the make up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

J. K. McLENNAN, 184 Thames Street

NEWPORT, R. I.

LOOSE LEAF BINDERS

We handle the famous 1-P Line of, oose Leaf Binders and Forms. You've seen them advertised in the Saturday Evening Post and other publications other publications,

1/00 LOOSE LEAF DEVICES AND FORMS FOR EVERY PURPOSE AND FOR EVERY BUSINESS.

Ring Binders, Post Binders Sectional and Whole), Spring Back Holders, and Patent Steel

MERCURY PUB. CO., 182 THAMES ST.

NOTICE

OFFICE OF Newport Gas Light Col

181 THAMES ST.

No Coke will be sold or orders received for same until further notice.

Newport Gas Light Co.

MADE SCIENCE OF CHECKERS

New Englanders Put Pastime on Elevation That Made It Far Above Mere Game.

Those who mention the death of Lyman Stearns, long an agent for the Union, recall always his championship among New Hampshire checker players. It seems a minor matter now, but there was a time when checkers were important, observes Manchester-Union. In old times, when the snow was deep, the papers not what they are now, and the telephone not known, this game, so easy and yet so hard, had its votaries everywhere. A board: was at every grocery and in every tavern, shrewd, usually rather thoughtful men with a mathematical turn of mind, held the honors in each locality. Here and there notable authorities were developed. Men walked miles to play with each other. The merits of center and side attack, of conservation or sacrifice, were widely debated. Now, the dominating thought of the people has become better expressed in baseball. Only a few of the elect still make the game a passion.

There is yet to he written a philosophy of games. Why are Englishspeaking peoples almost the only peo-ple, except American Indians, to play baseball? How does it happen that before the war one might see a crowd in France waiting with breathless interest the important strokes in a game of croquet? Why do all the South American nations seem to have little-interest in any out-of-door sports, except racing, rooster fighting or bulk fighting? Why has India no out-ofdoor national sport except talking philosophy and religion? Why is Scotland devoted to golf instead of only one or two puglists of reputa-tion? Why have nations that have devoted most attention to ball playing and pugilism been the dominating ones in commerce and government?

Recreation is a product of character-expressing itself freely. What does. the game of checkers mean? Evidently a contemplative, mildly pugnacious, calculating spirit, delighting to plan campaigns, carry on defense and offense and at the end feel that onemade a good contest. That was what; the New Hampshire men of past generations delighted to do in life. Some are of that nature still. Some express it with other games. A faction will forever keep the checker board in view. Perhaps they are the kind of men who will remain the conservatives in social and political life.

How Chinaman Drinks Tex.

The Chinaman in preparing teaplaces a pinch of leaves in a Chinese teacup, which is without a handle, pours boiling water over them and places the cover on the cup. In a few seconds the tea is ready for dricking; the covered cup is raised to the mouth, and, with the fingers of the hand holding the cup, the lid is moved just sufficiently to permit the liquid to flow into the mouth as the cup is. tilted.

His Standing. "So that distinguished looking gentleman over there is one of your leading citizens? Has he received many degrees from the college?"

"Has he! Why, he has received so many degrees we call him the 'human thermometer.'

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are out with new 1919 machines, but they are principally wheelbarrows engaged in back yard garden wark.

The debt of the United States by July lat will be twenty-four billions. Just think of it. The debt of this country at the close of the Civil War was less than three billions, after four years of fighting.

You can buy a used sirplane of the Government for \$2,000, and the hospital operation will only cost another \$200, while the weeping relatives will take care of the undertaker's bill and the monument.

When Congress comes together next month, if his high and mightiness sees fit to call it, the first aim will be, it is said, to rush through a bill immediately terminating Federal control of telephone, telegraph and cable lines. The country will certainly approve of such action. There was absolutely no excuse for the Government taking control of this service.

The return of the railroads to private owners by July 1, 1920, with financial protection against bankruptcy until they can get on their feet is the object of legislation now being discussed by Republican leaders in Congress. With government operation causing deficit of \$40,000,000 it is estimated total deficit would be \$1,000,000,000 it government control should continue until 21 months after the proclamation of peace which may come by mid-summer.

Statistics compiled by the departof labor show average increase of foxl prices in the United States from 1913 to 1918 was 68%. In 1918 New England paid higher prices for beef than any other section of the country. Out of 17 staple food stuffs there is only one instance recorded where a New England city paid a lower price than any other city in the country for one of these 17 articles of food. The figures will be found on another page of this week's diereury and will bear careful reading. New England seems to be getting the worst of it in every direction.

V " VICTORY BONDS "

The campaign for the next and last bond sale begins next Monday. The total amount of this lifth issue is \$4,000,000,000, and the rate is 434%. which is the highest rate of any Goverament bonds issued in many years. This State is expected to take \$37,500,. 000 of the amount. Providence is allotted \$22,500,000; Pawtucket \$4,-500,000; Woonsocket \$2,250,000 and Newport \$2,100,000. The towns of Newport County are allotted to take the following amounts: Jamestown \$18,750; Little Compton \$15,000; Middletown \$56,250; New Shoreham \$7,500; Portsmouth \$26,250; Tiverton \$18,750.

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM

Organized efforts are being started to fight the bolshevistic poison. It is none too soon. The bolshevist sympathizers are at work all over the country, holding meetings, distributing enormous quantities of literature, soupbox orators will howl forth their firebrand talk.

Now there are wise and unwise ways of meeting it. The bolshevists have demonstrated their consummate folly to say the least, but it does little good to attack them without bringing on facts and arguments to show why the bolshevist movement is so great a danger.

The man who would show up the folly of bolshevism must put himself in the place of struggling and humble people to whom the bolshevist firebrands make their appeal. The man who has failed to acquire a good standard of comfort under present conditions, naturally feels restless and wants to see social changes. He must be addressed in a sympathetic manner. No one can have influence over him who doesn't feel an earnest desire to raise the standard of living among the more struggling elements of the people.

The bolshevist orators should be met with common sense, fact, argument, based on actual human experi-

Bolshevism, or as it used to be called, communism, is the theory that all property should be equally divided, and that no special reward be given to those who show thrift, energy, efficiency. It would reduce production and create an appalling scarcity of everything. The people who would suffer worst would be those who have a hard time under present conditions, when efficiency is rewarded and business is organized on systematic principles. The poor man has the most to lose by bolshevism, and he can be shown it.

THE EASTER MESSAGE

A little more than 1900 years ago, an event occurred in an obscure corner of the world that completely revolutionized history. Inspired in some mysterious way through the Resur-rection of Jesus, a band of fishermen initiated a movement that has become the most powerful force in existence. Wherever this force gains control, it does hway with barbarism and cruelty and wrong. Where in Christian lands there is still evil and tumult, it is because men are self-centered and beastly, and refuse to follow the light of the Resurrection. On Easter Day the world delebrates this marvellous event. People with passeing minds look at the surface aspects. They note the bright flowers and the cheering music and the pretty clothes, and think that is all there is to it.

The loyal heart is once more reminded that God is ever trying to enter the human heart, and to mold human life and social institutions into forms of love and justice. His efforts to win haman loyalty may be felt in the experience of anyone with the open heart. The most wonderful and historic of these efforts was the mission of Jesus Christ, who revealed God's nature and strove to win men into harmony with it.

Whether the world accepts or rejects these advances of the Divine life, is purely a matter of choice. This is a world of entire personal freedom. People who are made good simply through compulsion have no real character. No force of resistance to evil has been built up in them.

So the doors of invitation open wide on Easter Day, as on all days. All who will may enter and gain the message of hope and assurance. In so far as the people, individually and as a nation, listen to the loving call, in so far as they accept the principles for which the Master stood, they will solve the dark riddle of existence, and find all the good gifts that life's experiences were meant to bring.

REORGANIZING THE RAILROADS

The biggest single problem before the incoming Congress, next to the peace settlements, is reorganizing the railroads. The adjournment of Congress left transportation in a terrible tangle. The government solved all problems by the simple expedient of raising tvages to a very high point, probably relatively higher than other classes of industry.

Freight and passenger rates were tremendously increased. But they are not high enough today to balance the advances in labor and materials. The uncertainty as to future basis ties up construction and equipment industries.

The new Congress should have been called the day after the old one adjourned. After electing a speaker, the very first business should have been the appointment of the committee that is to frame railroad legislation:

That is going to be a very long jub. The committee will hold many hearings. It will have to listen to all the experts, This preliminary work might just as well have been going on while the President is in Paris.

The railroads would be ruined if returned to their owners under the conflicting systems of national and state regulation. Some new system must be devised securing both the advantages of individual initiative and centralized control. But two to three months will have been lost before the work is even begun.

The enactment of a sound and progressive railroad reorganization project would do a lot to stablize conditions and create a foundation on which to build. But as it was to be a Republican Congress, the administration had to prevent it from beginning the work which the people have called upon it to do, and and taken up her duties as teacher at which must be done at the earliest possible moment.

WANT TO GET HOME

The United States marines, numbering about 1,500, that are stationed on the island of Haiti, many of whom have been there since the government intervened in native affairs about two years ago, are the most homesick boys in the world, not excepting the Yanks in France, according to Representative C. F. Reavis and other members of the congressional party which recently stopped at Port an Prince on its way to Panama. Members of the party, which consisted of 25 senators and representatives, were so impressed with the necessity of relieving the sailor-soldiers now on duty there, that they have since joined unanimously in signing a written request to that effect, directed to Secretary Daniels. Several of the congressmen have taken the matter up since their return, but in the absence of the new head have failed to accomplish anything definite.

FEW CHIEF JUSTICES

In nearly 130 years which have passed since the Supreme Court held its first session in the Exchange of the city of session in the Exchange of the city of New York, February 4, 1790, 27 men have served as President of the United States, but there have been only nine men to serve as Chief Justice. John Jay, John Rutledge, Oliver Ellsworth, John Marshall, Roger Brooke Taney, Salmon P. Chase, Morrison R. Waite, Melville W. Fuller and Edward D. White formed the distinguished liet. formed the distinguished list. Marshall served the longest term, 24 years. He and Taney together covered a period of 63 eventful years.

Anxious inquirer wants to know what she can do with her old hobble skirts? Well, might sew a couple of 'em together and let big brother wear 'em for transers,

PORTSMOUTH.

(From our regular correspondent) Mr. Fred Fish, who has been confined to his home on Sprague street for a long time, has gone to the New-port Hospital for treatment. During his absence his niece, Miss Helen Sinclair, is visiting Mrs. Seabury of Sprague street.

Court of Probate The regular monthly meeting of the Town Council and Court of Pro-bate was held in the town hall Mon-day afternoon, with all the members

In Probate Court the petition of Alvin G. Baker, administrator de bonis non, c. t. a., praying for license to sell certain real estate at private sale for not less than \$4600 was required, with William E. Brightman as surety. Walter A. Sowle was appointed administrator of the estate of Job Sowle; bond \$2000, William T. H. Sowle as surety. Warren R. Sherman was appointed appraiser,

Leon Lemay was appointed administrator on the estate of Oliver Lemay, with personal bond of \$2000. Walter F. Dyer was appointed appraiser and George R Hicks was appointed agent in Rhode Island. In Probate Court the petition of Al-

in Rhode Island.

i The inventory of the estate of Marah Fogg was allowed.

The first and final account of Robert

The first and final account of Robert D. Hall, executor of the estate of Mary A. Hall, was allowed.

The petition of Norman Hall, administrator of the estate of Benjamin Hall, for permission to sell certain articles of inventory, was allowed. The petition of Annie L. Hall, guardian of Annie A., Marjorie A. and Berkeley B. Hall, to self certain articles of inventory, was allowed. The petition of the guardian for license to sell certain real estate was reto sell certain real estate was re-ferred to May 12th, when the first and final account of the administration will be considered. The first and final account of John

H. Spooner, administrator of the estate of Samuel Spooner, was referred to May 12th.

The petition of Leon Lemay, administrator of the estate of Oliver Lemay, for permission to sell certain real estate at private sale, was referred to

May 12th.

Oscar C. Manchester was appointed administrator of the estate of Fanny Manchester with a personal bond of \$200 and no inventory re-

John C. Walker was appointed ad ministrator of the estate of Albert S. Walker, A bond of \$3000 was required with Andrew Wulker and Clara C. Walker as sureties. Michael J. quired, with Andrew Walker and CR C. Walker as sureties. Michael Murphy was appointed appraiser.

Town Council

In Town Council, the petition of Antone De Arruda for a victualling house license was laid on the table.

The petition of Villiam Southworth for a victualling house license was granted, fee \$5.

A communication was referred from the State Board of Dublin Boards on

A communication was referred from the State Board of Public Roads, refusing to accept the terms as set forth in the report of the commissioners appointed to widen Park avenue. It was voted that the President of the Council confer with the town's attorney in regard to the rights of the commissioners appointed to widen commissioners appointed to widen Park avenue at the top and bottom of Anthony Hill, and the matter was referred to May 12th.

The petition of Norman P. Barker for license to maintain a merry-goround at Island Park was received and allowed for \$10

allowed, fee \$10.

allowed, fee \$10.

It was voted that the Clerk be instructed to ask the Bay State Street Raliway Company to move one pole in front of the premises of Arthur O. Smith. The Clerk was also instructed to obtain prices on oil for the high-ways.

George Anthony, Jr., presented his resignation as highway surveyor, which was accepted. Alfred J. Mott was appointed a committee to ascertain the mileage in each district.

The Clerk was appointed a committee to confer with Mrs. Letting T. Freehorn in recard to the water flow.

Freeborn in regard to the water flow-ing over her land.

The committee which was appointed several weeks ago to suggest a suitable memorial for the men in the service presented several patterns of such beautiful design that the selection was postponed.

Many bills were received and or-

dered paid.

Miss Edna M. Brophy, who has been the Chase School

Miss Cora Mitchell and Miss Lillian Wheeler, who have been spending the winter in California, have returned. Miss Mitchell is at Willow Brook.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Downing, who have been presenting "Ten Nights in a Bar-Room," at all the principal cities in the country, have returned to their home here Mr. and Mrs. Downing have had a very successful season.

Mrs. Walter Chase, who has been hoping that the change of air may hasten her recovery. She was accompanied by Miss Bertha Burdick.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Lawton was baptized at St. Mary's Church on Sunday morning, by Rev. Emory H. Porter, D. D., of Newport, who conducted the morning service.

Ensign Harold Dillon has gone to Washington and it is probable that he may soon go over seas again. The annual meeting of the Corpo

ration of St. Paul's Church will be held in the church on Monday evening at

Portsmouth Grange is arranging to give an Easter Ball at the Town Hall on Monday evening. The ladies of the Methodist Episco-

pal church gave a pot roast supper in the vestry of the church on Thursday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Malone of this town and Miss Edna Malone of New London, Conn., spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mott of

Death of Mrs. Goodman

News has been received of the death in New York April 8th of Mrs. Sarah Badine Goodman, wife of Rev. Frederick Goodman, formerly rector of St. Mary's Church here. She was well known here and in Middletown, where she lived at Gray Craig, while the wife and the widow of Mr. J. Mitchell Clark, son of Bishop Themas March Clark. On April 18, 1915, she was



Washington, D. C., April 19, 1919. Last bulletin 'gave' forecasts' of warm wave to cross continent April 18 to 22, storm wave 19 to 23, cool wave 20 to 24. These storms are expected to be quite severe and to be at their greatest force near April 20. The warmest week of April will cen-ter on 20 and temperatures will con-

ter on 20 and temperatures will continue to average high to end of month. Ruinfall will be generally deficient to end of April but a few heavy local rains, not easy to locate, are expected from the severe storms. General cropweather only fair.

Next-warm waves will reach Vancouver about April 21 and 26 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of April 22 and 27, plains sections 23 and 28, meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf States and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 24 and 29, castern sections 25 and 30, reaching vicinity of New Foundland about 26 and May 1.

This ctorm will be a continuation of

vicinity of New Foundland about 26 and May 1.

This ctorm will be a continuation of the weather conditions described in first paragraph above.

Rainfall for May will not be well distributed. Some small sections will get too much rain while large sections will not get enough. Greatest storms and most rain will be near May 3, 17 and 30. The storms will be moderately severe near May 3, very severe near May 17 and very dangerous near May 30. Look out for tornadoes and local floods with the last storms of May. Don't go boat riding about that time, nor on any kind of excursions. While I am not now publicly advising about buying and selling farm products, readers of this paper who are interested can hear from me privately. I expect a very great change in these matters soon after neace has

vately. I expect a very great change in these matters soon after peace has been declared. Now is the time to prepare for that great change in all business affairs of America and Eu-

married to Rev. Mr. Goodman, and at about the same time he resigned as rector of St. Mary's Church and they went to New York to live, later going to California for the benefit of Mrs. Goodman's health. A few months ago they returned to New York. Mrs. Goodman had a brilliant mind, being particularly gifted in invention and in music. She invented a vibratone piano with a curved sounding board, and a model is on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New

R. I. INDEPENDENCE DAY

Walter E. Ranger, Commissioner of Public Schools, has issued the 11th annual program for patriotic exercises in the public schools of the State May 5, (May 4 falling on Sunday), in commemoration of the 143d anniversary of Rhode Island Independence Day.

A suggestive program is as follows:

Salute to the flag of Rhode Island; song, prayer; reading from act of independence of Rhode Island; song, "Independence Day;" readings or recitations, "Facts About Rhode Island." song, America the Beautiful;" address or essay, !'Commodore Perry;" address or еззау, "The True Story of the Flag;" song, "America;" salute to the flag of the Union,

Mr. Ranger says: "In keeping this day we celebrace not only independence but all its train—the rejection of kings, self-Government, law and order, indi-vidual freedom; common rights and human brotherhood. For all the civic human brotherhood. For all the civin advantages we now enjoy have been won through long years of public experience, and they can be conserved only so long as we and those who follow us keep faith with the patriots of the past in the love of liberty, the protection of the weak and the defence of right.

"While all the world is stirred by the assurations that fired our fathers, and

aspirations that fired our fathers, and while oppressed races are coming into the promise of independence and free government, the observation of our own ndependence day takes on new me from the hopes and struggles of other peoples and their faith in toe liberty and law we cherish. They, too, must learn that only law and order make life and liberty safe. Despotism begets slavery, suffering the best breeds a privilegraphy learning. privilege, but lawless ness or anarchy destroys the very foun-

ness or anarchy destroys the very foundations of liberty.

"Among the special features of the program this year is a list of Rhode Island's patriots who have given their names to our country in the world war. They are enrolled among the nation's beroic dead. They have paid the tribute of their lives to the honor of Rhode Island. Let them he represented in terms. and. Let them be remembered in keep-ing Rhode Island Day. Let each school display for its own neighborhood a roll of honor of those who have made the supreme sacrifice for our sakes and who a little while ago were boys in school. To honor them and all Rhode Island's patriots is fitting observance of her birthday."

Deaths.

In this city, 13th inst., at the home of her daughter, Mrs. C. Arthur Brownell, Mrs. William Lindsay Prebreg. In this city, 14th inst., Albert E. Ellison, in his 40th year. In this city, 14th inst., Joseph Solon Sawyer, Jr., infant son of Winlfred Ether and Joseph Solon Sawyer. In this city, 16th inst., Arthur Conrad, son of Arthur Conrad and Helen K. Tollefson, aged two months.

In this city, 17th inst., at his residence, 55 Spring sirret, Patrick Reynolds. In Rumford, R. L., April 15, Ruth A., wife of Ifelimes Jouvet, formerly Newport Suddenty, at Chicago, Ill., in the 20th year of his age, Edward Tuck French, son of Amos T. French and Pauline Leroy French.

In Providence, 14th inst., Timothy J., son of the late James and Honora Sullivan.

French. In Providence, 14th inst., Timothy J., son of the late James and Hönora Sullivan.

Weekly Almanac, APRIL, 1919

STANDARD TIME. Sun | Sun | Moon (High Water

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21 Mon 22 Tues 24 West 21 Thur 25 Fri			12 31 1 12 1 43 2 24 2 54			

BLOCK ISLAND

(From our Regular Correspondent)

Wedding Bells

Wedding Bells

Mr. Leland Topham, better known as "Toppy," and formerly in the U.S. Coast Guard Service on Nantucket, and now located in the same service at the Sandy Point Station, Block Island, returned to the Island last Saturday after a brief leave of absocice, specially granted that he might affix his "John Hancock" to articles pertaining to a "Life Partnership." Of course, Mrs. Topham accompanied Leland on the return trip

Mr. Topham's name has been added to the walting list of the Cherry Club at a special meeting of their board of Generators."

Leave for Extended Trip

Leave for Extended Trip

Mrs. William B. Sharp and Mrs. Earle Lockwood left Wednesday for a two-weeks' trip to, Westerly, Lakewood, Providence and Walpole, where they will be entertained by friends and relatives. "Jack" and "Abe" Home at Last

"Jack" and "Abe" Home at Last
Jask Tunsell and Abraham Lincoln
Payne, after 18 months service oversens, with the A. E. F., returned to
their homes Tuesday; afternoon onthe Juliette. Both boys have distinguished service medals awarded for
bravery in action.
Mr. Ollie C. Rose, proprietor of
the Eureka Hotel; where "Abe" was
formerly employed, is planing a
party and dance in hone of the
"Boys", to be held on Friday evening,
at the Hotel.

A Warning!

Inspector Willis of the local Police Department has issued a warning to the management of the local Forum, which adjoins the Village Drug Store that he will not tolerate any utter-ances of a Bolsheviki nature during the coming Liberty Loan Campaign.

The operators of the Block Island The operators of the Block Island Exchange, Providence Telephone Co, have not participated in the general strike now waging throughout New England. Local calls are being attended to in the usual efficient manner as heretofore.

Grand Lodge Visits Local Masons The Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of Rhode Island visited Atlan-tic Lodge, No. 31, of Block Island, on Saturday night, for the first time in seven years. Although several at-tempts have been made in the last few years, they did not materialize, owing to inclement weather. With Grand Master E. Tudor Gross were the following suite, representing the Grand Lodge, who exemplified the first degree upon one candidate. Grand Muster—E. Tudor Gross, Past Grand Master—Wilbur

Past Master-A. B. Slater of Mt.

Vernon Lodge. Grand Marshal—R. W. Howard Knight.
Past Master-Walter O. Holt, of

Past Master—Walter O. Holt, of Adelpho Lodge.

Past Master—Charlie Stone.

Past Master—Abel Reynolds.

The part, left the Island Sunday afternoon, on the Samoset, Capt.

Frank Colwell, and were landed on Point Judith, where automobiles were waiting to convey all to Previdence. waiting to convey all to Providence.

Mr. and Mrs. George Stedman announce the birth of a daughter on Monday afternoon, 3 p. m., weight 8% lbs. Mr. Stedman is purser on the steamer Juliette and Mrs. Stedman, formerly Miss Mary Mott, was telephone operator in the local exhauster of the steamer stedents. change for a number of years. Home for Easter Vacation

Home for Easter Vacation
The following have returned to their
homes for the Easter vacation: Miss
Thelma and Miss Agnes Smith, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Smith;
Mr. Richard Dodge, from the Technical High School, Providence, son of
Mr. and Mrs. Bernal Dodge; Miss Alzaida Mott, Technical High, Providence, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S,
Wilfred Mott; Miss Anna Gark,
South Kingstown High School, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willett Clark;
Mr. Arthur Sprague, Classical High
School, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rastus
Sprague. Sprague.

Teacher Returns

Miss Ella Buckley has returned from Lawrence, Mass., to resume her duties as teacher at the Harbor School, Miss Gertrude Mott having substituted for her the past week.

Miss Rubic Willis and Miss Marie Heinz entertained the ladies of the Checker Club on Saturday evening at the Club rooms on Main street. A fruit salad was served.

Mrs. Herbert E. Nute returned to the Island on Sunday, after a visit of three months with her daughter, Mrs. W. S. Stryker of Westfield, N. J.

Mr and Mrs. Ottowell Dodge announce the arrival of a son, 9 lbs. 1 1/2 cunces, on Sunday afternoon, April 13.

Mr. Chester Littlefield, formerly of New Shoreham, returned to the Island Saturday from Nantucket where he has been located the past six months. An Extension course in Home Eco-

An extension course in Home Economics comprising a series of lectures, has been held this week in Mechanics Hall, under the auspices of the Newport County Farm Bureau and the Extension Service of the Rhode Island State College. Home Guards Meet :

The Home Guards, the only semthe flome Guards, the only semblance of a military organization in the town, held their second annual meeting and election of officers Tuesday night in Nute Ball's Armory, at the New Harbor. The following officers Tuesday and the consistency of the control of t

can new Harbor. The following officers were appointed:
Captain—Edward McGinty.
1st Lieut.—James Hubbard.
Sergeant—William Fitzgerald.
Secretary and Treasurer—Col. Barney Littlefield.
Corporal—William Darrow.
Chstodian of Armora, Note Ball

Corporal—William Darrow. Custodian of Armory—Nute Ball. Quartermaster—Hiram Ball. A chicken supper was served at the conclusion of the business meeting. The Block Island Checker champion would like to arrange a game with Thomas Davis if he can be lo-

cated. The steamer New Shoreham is expected to be on the route May 30th and will make daily trips from Providence and Newport.

Fred Slate will talk to the farmers Saturday night at the Mason's Hall, His subject will be "Raising Onions."

After filling the house with dirt by their carcless ways, the men proceed to grumble about the discomforts of housedleaning time.

NEW ENGLAND NEWS IN TABLOID FORM

Items of Interest From A Sections of Yankeeland

Governor Beeckman at Providence R. I., signed the will legalizing Surday baseball in Rhode Island,

A baseball park costing \$100,000 h to be erected on Pawtucket avenue, Providence, R. I. It is understood that \$70,000 has already been sty. scrived.

Only 100 cases of venereal disease have been found and of these 17 were reported before the division left Brest. This includes the enth 28,000 men, bringing the percentage far below that of civil life. The Yankee Division is one of the

cleanest in the entire American army, according to medical officers' reports made so far, as a result of inspections made when the men passed through the sanitary plant, The Haverhill Shoe Manufacturer

Association announces 3,000 women employes in more than forty the factories, have begun a fifty-box week without reduction of pay. They have been working fifty four bours . One hundred and fifty cutters and

quarrymen in the granito quarries at West Sullivan and Franklin, Mains have been granted a wage scale of \$6 a day for three years by the quarry owners. This is an advance of \$1.75 a day. The first case of "sleeping sich

ness," or lethargic encephaltis, known to have occurred in the Southeastern Massachusetts district, resulted is the death of Mrs. Frances Cunningham, twenty-five, of New Bedford Mrs. Cunningham had been ill for about two weeks. The 26th Division when it parades

in Boston will number 552 officers and 18,287 men. This includes 51 officers and 17,198 men from Ker England and 51 o fileers and 1098 me from outside New England, who have announced their willingness to stay and participate. Maine Methodists are planning to

build a \$115,000 university church at The Eastern Maine conference has voted to send Rev. Horace Sellen to the State Methodist conference now in session at Fairfield to confer above raising a \$90,000 fund. The Board of Education has offered \$25,000 toward the building fund, contingent upon the Maine Methodists giving the rest. Col. Adam Gifford, commander of

the Salvation Army forces in Ner England has issued a statement warning the public against imposters who have been collecting money of the pretext of seeking funds for the Salvation Army home service ford. Colonel Gifford said the campaign would not open for a month or more and that no one had been authorized to make collections.

A mammoth golden star, represent ing approximately 2,000 men, will immortalize in the eyes of hundreds of thousands of New Englanders m April 25 the brave lads of the Yankee Division who now sleep beneat wheat fields in France. This emblen of respect and mourning will be tarried by their comrades-in-arms in the big parade which starts at 1 o'clock on that afternoon at Boston.

Boston, April 11.—Four special trains loaded with war relica, incluiing equipment captured from the Germans, will tour New England between April 21 and May 10, as an advertising feature for the Victory Libert Loan. Nearly 400 cities and towns in the six states will be visited, the committee announced today. Each train will consist of three fi and a tourist sleeper. Several speak ers and bondsalesmen together will military guards will travel with each outfit,

"Neighborly yours" is the way they will sign business letters and social correspondence in Lawrence Mass, in the future if a suggesties of the citizens committee is adopted It has undertaken a campaign of civic betterment to get at and remove the causes for the mill city's industrial and other troubles, and it has come to the conclusion that all of its 40 odd nationalities, speaking 50 odd tongues, must "get neigh-borly" if its more than 100,000 citzens are to cooperate in a movement for the common welfare.

MOBILIZE RIGA CITIZENS.

Bolshavika Reported to Have Pressi Males Into Service.

Copenhagen.—The entire male population of Riga between eighteen and thirty-eight years of age has been mobilized by the Bolsheviki, accorded to a Libau dispatch to the Lettish Press Bureau. The Bolsheviki et also reported to have seized three it fluential citizens as hostages and take them to Russia. Open revolt is prevented only by

terrorist means.

SUCCESS ATTENDS ALLIES.

They Force Fighting With Bolshevists In Russia. London.—War office reports from Murmansk say that with a view to

forestalling a Bolshevist attack Gereral Maynard, commanding the allied troops, successfully attacked with small forces Wosozero, (wenty miles south of Segoin, on April 11. The allies took prisoners and capturel three guns and other material, limits ing 7,000 shells. Fifty of the excel were killed

VICTORY LOAN CAMPAIGN NEAR

Four and a Half Billions to Be Goal Sought by National Committee.

INTEREST RATE 4% PER CENT.

Four Year Notes, With Right to Redeem Them in Three, to Be issued-Total Is Less Than Financiers Expected,

Washington.—Terms of the Victory Liberty Loan are announced by Secretary Glass. They are: Amount, \$4,500,000,000, oversubscriptions to be rejected. Interest, 4% per cent, for partially tax exempt notes convertible into 8% per cent, notes wholly tax Maturity, four years, with the treasury reserving the privilege of redeeming the notes in three years.

The 4% per cent, securities are to be exempt from state and local taxation, excepting estate and inheritance taxes, and from normal rates of federal income taxes. The 3% per cent. securities are exempt from all federal, state and local taxes except estate and inheritance taxes.

The size of the loan was much smaller than had been anticipated by most financial observers, who looked for an Issue of about \$6,000,000,000, particularly in view of Secretary Glass' past statements that the loan would be five or six billions.

This will be the last Liberty Loan,

Secretary Ginss explained, although there will be other issues of government securities to fluance belated war expenses. These will not be floated by popular campaigns.

one of the past issues of Liberty bonds are convertible into Victory Loan notes, and there are no specific provisions in the terms of the Victory issue serving directly to maintain market prices of past issues.

In many communities the selling campaign already has begun actively without formal acceptance of subscriptions, nithough the official opening date is April 21. The drive will continue three weeks, until May 10.

Terms of the Victory Issue may be compared with the following terms of past Issues.

First loan, \$2,000,000,000, 81/2 per cent, tax exempt, maturity 30 years, Second loan, \$3,000,000,000 offered, \$4,617,000,000 subscribed, \$3,808,000, 000 accepted, 4 per cent, partially tax

exempt, maturity 25 years,
Third loan, \$3,000,000,000, offered,
\$4,178,000,000 subscribed and accepted, 4% per cent, partially tax exempt, maturity 10 years

Fourth loan, \$6,000,000,000 offered, \$6,093,000,000 subscribed and accepted, 4% per cent, partially tax exempt, with special conditional exemptions for past issues, maturity 20 years.

UNIONS PLAN PROGRAM.

Paris Fears General Labor Demonstra-

tion on May 1, Paris.-The approach of May 1 is arousing a certain uneasiness as regards the manner in which that day, long notable in European labor annals, will be celebrated here. Some Parislans who are leaving the city for the Easter holidays intend to prolong their stay until after the first of the month. On the other hand, some visitors are expected from the industrial centers in the provinces to remain over the first

At present the only thing known as to the probable scope of the program is that the labor unions and the general labor federation are planning a demonstration which may take the form of a general strike of all labor for 24 hours n. a limited strike of the same length which would leave the public services in operation. Some of the newspapers express expectations that May 1 will witness some form of an ultimatum working casses to the bour

PITH OF THE VICTORY NEWS

A group of 115 Belgian officers and men, all bearing scars and decora-tions, arrive in New York to help the Victory Loan,

Heavy fighting between Communists and troops loyal to the Bavarjan government is in progress in Munich, and the Reds have recaptured sev-eral important buildings.

Japanese are severely repressing the agitation for independence in Corea, but have heeded the protest of the out have needed the protest of the American consul general in Seoul against civilians carrying clubs, while they are sending six infantry regiments to put down the disorder. At a special meeting of the State Coun-cil it was reported that a maniferant.

cil it was reported that a magnificent site on the shore of Lake Geneva and facing Mont Bland has been chosen for the building which in future will be the capitol of the League of Nations. Residents of the city are re-Joicing over the decision of the commission on the League of Nations at Paris. The decision has greatly en-hanced the popularity of President Wilson and America in the Alpine

republic. A credit of \$20,000,000 in favor of England was established by the treasury department.

Charles W. Walker of Pine View Farm, Canton, Me., has a three-yearold cow which has the state record for milk production. The animal is Balsam Mercedes DeKol and her official record for milk and butter in seven daws is 653,2 points of milk and 22.16 pounds of butter. Her big-It milk production in one day was \$5.4 Founds of milk.

GUSTAVE NOSKE

German Minister of Defense Employing Stern Methods.



Gustave Noske, the German minister dentense, is the nandwho is combating the Spartacans throughout the Ger-

SAYS WHITMAN SOUGHT AID FOR TRACTION BILL

Senator Thompson Testifies at Inquiry That Fund Was Offered to Make Him Governor.

Albany, N. Y .-- Charles S. Whitman, former governor of New York state, was named by Schator George F. Thompson of Magara as one of those who attempted to influence him in supporting the traction increase fare bill before the legislature.

Senator Thompson, appearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee, which is investigating the \$500,000 slush fund charge, said that Richard H. Burke of New York had told him that the Bradys, the Interborough officials, John B. Stanchfield, Morgan and "all of them" would back him for governor and that there would be virtually no limit to the campaign fund and that up to \$500,000 could be raised for him if he would support the Carson-Martin

"You go back to those people and say no suggestion of that kind can be made to me," Senator Thompson said he instructed Burke.

Burke testified that he never made any suggestion to Senator Thompson that he could get the governorship and backing of half a million dollars for his campaign if he would support the

Burke asserted that as a malter of fact Senator Thompson said he wanted to help the traction people, and that it was at Thompson's own request that he arranged to go with him to Mr. Stanchfield's office and also to see Mr. Brady at his Fifth avenue house.

Senator Thompson said that Burke had taken the bribe offer to him on Sunday morning, March 16, in his room in the Republican Club in New York, On Saturday, March 20, Sena tor Thompson said, he was asked to go to the St. Regis in New York, where he lunched with Mr. Whitman. They talked about law business, and then politics, and the former governor told Senator Thompson that he was "the only upstate figure" who could be nominated for governor next year.

Senator Thompson said that later In the course of the lunch Governor Whitman confided to him that Theodore P. Shonts had asked him to talk with the scantor "in relation to the Carson-Martin bill."

"He wanted me to vote for it," Senator Thompson added.

Senator Thompson made it plain to the committee that he did not think there was anything wrong in what Mr. Whitman himself said to him, but that "If the same man sent Burke that sent Whitman the whole thing was sinis-

MAY COME HERE.

Former German Prince May Emigrate to America.

Geneva.—Former Prince Joachim of the Hohenzollern family hopes to emigrate to America after peace is signed. Joachim, who is the youngest son of the former German Emperor, has arrived here and will remain until after

the peace settlement.

The Hohenzollerns have just bought a large estate near Lugano, where the former Emperor eventually hopes to live in exile.

DEBS ENTERS PRISON.

Declares His Spirit Untamed, His Soul Unconquered,
Moundsville, W. Va.—Eugene Y. Debs, formerly Socialist candidate for President, entered the West Virginia penitentiary here Souday, and began serving his ten year sentence for size serving his ten year sentence for violation of the Esplonage act.

As the prisoner stood in the door-

way of the penitentlary he said: "I enter the prison door a finming revolutionist, my head unbent, my spirit untained, soul unconquerable,"

Harry C. Hale, who came home from France as commander of the 26th Division with the temperary rank of major general, has resumed his regular rank as brigadler, and the division on parade is expected to be under its old commander, Mal-Gen. Clarence B. Edwards, now commanding the Northeastern depart-

GERMANY TO PAY HUGE IDEMNITY

Initial Payment of 20,000,000,-000 Marks Required In Two Years.

40 BILLION IN THE NEXT 30.

And Forty Billion More When an Interallied Commission Shall Determine' Definitely How It Shali Be Done,

: Paris.—One hundred billion gold marks (\$23,800,000,000) is the amount Germany must pay the allfed and associated governments for losses and dam. age caused in the var, plus other hillions to b determined by a special commission of which Germany is to be represented.
This is the final and definite con-

clusion which has been reduced to writing after weeks of negotiation which took a wide range and involved frequent changes and involved frequent changes and includentations. The payment of the 100,000,000,000 gold mark; is to be divided into three distinct amounts as follows:

First.—Twenty billions within two

rears.

Second.-Forty billions during 30 years beginning in 1921.

Third.—Forty billions when a commission shall determine how it shall be

In view of the fluctuations through which the negotiatious have passed an authoritative statement was obtained concerning the final terms of the setflements. This sums up the conditions

as follows:

Germany is at the outset held generally responsible for losses and damages in accordance with President Wilson's fourteen points and the allied response at the fine the armistice was concluded. To determine the extent of the payment under this responsibility a commission is set up to take testi mony, assemble data and arrange all details of the payment from the enemy and distribution among the altied and associated powers.

While the commission will administer the details of the payments, sufficlent is known to permit the determination that an initial payment will be required of 20,000,000,000 gold marks, payable in two years without interest It has also been determined that 40,-000,000,000 gold marks shall be payable in bonds extending over a period of 80 years, beginning in 1921, with a sinking fund beginning in 1926.

These 40,000,000,000 marks draw 21/4 er cent, interest from 1921 to 1026 and 5 per cent. Interest after 1926.

In addition to the foregoing payments, Germany will also be required to deliver additional bonds for 40,000, 000,000 marks, when the commission determines that this shall be done. These three payments of twenty, forts and forty billions bring the total to 100,000,000,009 gold marks. Beyond this total the commission is

empowered to fix anything more than may be required to cover Germany's indebtedness.

It is in the gold mark that all payments are expressed in the final terms. This excludes depreciated paper marks and fixes the slandard of payment in gold. The gold mark is worth about the same as the English shilling and before the war was quoted at 23.82 American cents.

The allotment of the 100,000,000 000 marks among the allied and associated powers has not yet been finally decided, but a tentative arrangement makes the allotment of France about 55 per cent, of the total, Great Britain's allotment between 20 and 30 per cent, and the allotment of the United States between 2 and 5 per cent.

Wills Cardinal New Cathedral. Bultimore.—Two million deliars for the construction of a new cathedral is us anger the Will. of Thomas O'Neill, a wealthy merchapt.

WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

CHICAGO.--Heads of the big five packers gave assurance to labor, the government and the pation. there would be no reduction of wages in their plants for at least one year after the signing of peace. NEW YORK.—The President of the

United States, the commanding general of the army and the admiral commanding the navy were named honorary members of the Police Club of the city of New York.

BERLIN. -The imperial treasury is paying an average of 109,000,000 marks, or about \$25,000,000 monthly for the armies of occupation.
WASHINGTON.—The state depart-

ment was advised that J. P. Mennet, the merican who was wounded in an attack on a train near Tampico last Friday by Mexican rebels, received a gunshot wound in the shoulder. All other Americans on the train escaped injury.

BREST .-- Vice Admiral Moreau, gov. ernor of Brest, reviewed the Fortysecond Division and read a letter to the assembled troops from Premier Clemenceau, in which achievements of the division were eulogized,

BARCELONA,-Strike conditions in Spanish cities are much improved.

Bangor, (Me.) High School is to have military training under permission of the War Department. An instructor for the Junior R. O. T. C. will be appointed. Friends of Captain Sabine W. Wood of Bangor, who is now at Charleston, S. C., in the army, are suggerating him as a desirable candidate for the position.

EMILIANO ZAPATA.

Noted Outlaw Is. Slain by Carranza's Soldiers.



rebel chief, is trapped and killed in his mountain retreat in southern Mexico by Mexican troops.

VICTORY FIGHTERS **WILL GET MEDALS**

Trophies for All Allies to Be Alike. Buttons and Ribbons Will Show Service.

Washington.-After a series of conferences the United States and the allies have agreed upon a suitable form of design for a military campaign medal. The decoration will be known as the Victory Medal and will be given to every man who had al least 15 days' active, honorable serve ice in the army during the war.

In addition, campaign buttons will be provided for every officer and man, Those who were wounded in action will wear silver buttons, all others wearing bronze. The buttons will be worn in the lapel of civilian coats, These probably will be ready for dis-tribution by May 1.

The Victory Medal will have on the obverse side a "wing of victory" and on the reverse will be the words 'Great War for Civilization."

While the general design will be the same in all countries, there will be differences in deluil. Local figures will be added. For the United States this work already has been turned over to the National Art Society, headed by Charles Dana Gibson.
For battle ser ice, clasps will be

added showing the great engagements in which the wearer participated. These are: Somme defensive, which started March 21, 1918; Lys defensive, Aisne-Chemin des Dames de fensive, Montdidier-Noyon defensive, Champagne-Marne defensive, Aisne-Marne offensive, Somme offensive, Somme offensive Olse-Aisne offensive, Ypres-Lys of-fensive, St. Mihiel offensive and Argonne-Meuse offensive. General March was asked which

American division broke the Hindenburg line.

"A number of divisions, more especially in the Argonne-Meuse offensive, walked all over it," was his re-

His attention was called to published reports in the late summer and early fall of 1918 that the Thirtleth Division was first to break the line, while officers and men attached to New York's Twenty-seventh Division. after their return to this country, claimed that honor.

General March said he did not know which division first broke through the Hindenburg line. "We plerced that

line at many points," he said.

In equinection with criticism of heavy American casualties in the Argonne-Meuse offensive, General March said he had had the casualties of some Civil War engagements looked up.

In the Argonne-Meuse offensive, he said, our ensualties were 18.3 per cent At the battle of Shiloh in the Civil War the Union forces suffered casual ties aggregating 21 per cent., while af Gettysburg the casualties were 20 per cent. At Murfreesboro they were 23

Suffered terribly for three months. In red rash on face and tiched. When a cratched, scaled and spread. Was restless and could not sleep, as itching and burning was beyond explanation. Saw Cuticura advertised and sent for a free sample. Bought more, and after using two cakes Soap and two boxes Ointment was healed.

From signed statement of Mrs. Chas. Reed, 2415 Thames St., Bristol, R. I.

Use Cuticura Daily To Prevent Skin Troubles

It is possible to prevent skin and scalp troubles by using Cuticura Scap scalptroubles by using Cuticura Soap for all toilet purposes, assisted by touches of Cuticura Ointment to first signs of pimples or irritation. Bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry lightly and apply Cuticura Oint-ment. Dust with Cuticura Talcum,

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post-seen. "Cutters, Bept. E. Ectes." Soil acceptable. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 5tc. Takum Me.

The Savings Bank of Newport

Saturday, April 19, 1919

Deposits made on or before Saturday, April 19, 1919, commence to draw interest on that date

G. P. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

You and Us Together

On that new home proposition, More than 200 new homes were made by us last year. Just think of the valuable suggestions we must have tucked up our sleeves to help you along in your difficult but happy task. Besides, we have the kind of goods in our stocks that you are picturing in your imagination. Isn't that delightful?

In our Living Room

Department are things that will fairly make your water. Great Davenports and chairs that make you feel you'd never like to move. Come in, sit down, let's talk it over. We can save a few dollars for you just us we have for hundreds of others before. No harm to fry anyway.

TITUS'

LOWEST PRICED FURNITURE STORE IN TOWN

225=229 Thames St., Newport, R. I.

Increasing Power of Unity

Let us all pull together with a strong hand until the tremendous task that we have before us has been completed. There is much for every one to do. Many who cannot serve on the battle field can conserve, and

Your account is invited.

4 per cent interest Paul on Participation Accounts

Deposits made on or before November 15th, draw interest from November 1st.

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

SIMON KOSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

232 Thames Street

Branch, 16 Broadway

All Goo

are Pure

NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECT.

AlliChocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY INDIVIOUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

All Ordein Promoty

CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY TELEPHONE CONNECTION

Mackenzie & Winslow the armistice was signed with Ger-

[INCORPORATED] Dealers in

HAY, STRAW, GRAIN POULTRY SUPPLIES

SALT

Agent for H. C. Anthony's GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS road supply industry must be kept em-

Store: 162 BROADWAY Phone 181

Narragansett Ave

MARSH ST. Phone 208

Jamestown Agency ALTON F. COGGESHALL

Locust Trees.

The locust tree was one of the first American trees to be taken to Europe, Phone 20208

work, if neither the government officials nor the officers of the railroads know whether the roads are to be handed back to their former owners? This is only one of many problems.

dreds of thousands of men in the railployed. But how can they be kept at

SPEED UP PEACE

many. Yet the delegates to the peace

conference are still wrangling. It is

disappointing that the allied powers, who fought during the war with such

noble harmony, seem now unable to

Very momentous problems of recon-

struction are waiting in all the allied

countries. And day by day anarchy

and chaos grow in Europe and threat-

In this country great problems are

unsettled. The future of the railroad

business is in chaotic shape. The hun-

en to unsettle the whole world.

make the compromises necessary.

Five months have now passed since

But the effort to throw a smoke screen in front of the persistently blocking tactics of Wilson at the con-

screen in front of the persistently blocking tactics of Wilson at the conference, at the expense of the French, will not meet with success in this country. The American people are not going to forget that had it not been for French assistance in our Revolutionary War that the contest would in all probability have been lost, and we would today be under the yoke of England.

But it is not only grateful appreciation for former assistance that holds our friendship for the French. A nation that could fight the first battle of the Marne, and after a preparation of hardly a month prevent the capture of its capital by an army that had been making ready for years; that could make the stand at Verdun that stopped the mightiest efforts of the Germans in 1915; and that could produce a General who, in six months after he was given sufpreme command, put the Germans utterly to rout, has earned the undying admiration and affection of America and the world, and is not going to be deserted in the present crisis by her friends of a century.

her friends of a century.

Neither have the French anything but the best of feelings for us. They can never forget what the Americans can never forget what the Americans did for them at Chatcau Thierry, and at other points of their hard-pressed line. After the President arrived in France, and before the French people realized that he not only did not represent American sentiment, but had been specifically reputived by a magicap votes they were disted by American votes, they were inclined to interpret what he said and did as indicating American thought in general. They have since been dis-illusioned. M. Le Chartier, a prominent journalist of Paris, speaks of the feeling among his people as fol-lows: lows:
"It must not be forgotten that

President Wilson is not as strong with French opinion as he used to be. I am revealing no secrets, perhaps, when I say that Frenchmen generally resented the fact that he gave audience in the first few days of his visit of France its M. Longuet a granden. to France to M. Longuet, a grandson of Karl Marx, and to M. Renaudel, another prominent socialist. I con-sider them bolshevists.

sider them bolshevists.

"Then, too, Mr. Wilson did not show any eagerness to visit the battle-fields or devastated regions of France. Many of our people could not see how the President could appreciate or understand our proposals until he saw the real plight of France. It is true he has since gone to see the battle areas, but the first impression in France at Mr. Wilson's failure to go to the devastated towns and villages before he went to other parts of Europe was one of keen disappointment. With a sentimental people, this point cannot be overestimated.

"Another thing to which I attribute

cannot be overestimated.

"Another thing to which I attribute much importance is the campaign waged by the Echo de Paris, one of our more widely read newspapers. In that newspaper prominence, was constantly given to the speeches of the Republicans in the United States and to the Republican viewpoint.

"The argument that Mr. Wilson did not represent America, but only himself and his party, which had been besten in the last elections, impressed many of our people,

besten in the last elections, impressed many of our people, "The President's prestige with us began to diminish in accordance as the Republican criticism of him in the Senate grew, until when I left France,

Senate grew, until when I left France, four weeks ago, it had reached a high point. Frenchmen felt that since Republicans were to come into power, their views were important."

These expressions can be depended upon to represent correctly the state of mind of the French. Deceived at first by Mr. Wilson as to the true sentiments of Americans, it required the emphatic assurance of the Republicans in the Senate and elsewhere to offset the anti-American feeling that he had produced in Paris. It is grat-

offset the anti-American feeling that he had produced in Paris. It is gratifying to know that the Republicans have been successful in preserving among the French the century-old friendship that they have held for us.

Likewise it devolves upon the Republicans of the country to minimize as much as possible all attempts to turn Americans against the French on the ground that they are responsible for the peace delays. It needs but a perusal of the history thus far of ble for the peace delays. It needs but a perusal of the history thus far of the Paris conference, and the part played by the redoubtable Clemenceau therein, to convince even the casual reader of the utter falsity of such a charge. There can be no doubt that Wilson is in a desperate plight to retrieve the fortunes of himself and his league, but the sacrifice of our amicable relations with the French is far too heavy a price to pay for the re-establishment of the reputation re-establishment of the reputation of a discredited President, whose mis-representation of America can con-tinue for less than two years longer at the most.

AN EASY COURSE

Daughter-Father, our domestic sci-

ence professor is teaching us how to spend money. Parent (interrupting)—Why doesn't he teach fish how to swin?—Pitt

The telephone rang and the new maid answered it.
"Hello!" came from the receiver.
"liello!" answered the girl timidly.
"Who is this?" again came the

voice.
"I don't know who it is," said the girl. "I can't see you."—Christian

Reader-This story has quite a swing to it.

Publisher—Then we'll publish it as one of our Hammock Series.

HAYS RESTORING PARTY HAR-MONY AT WASHINGTON

Pleased With Recent Visit to Capital LOOKING TO 1920 CAMPAIGN

Chairman's Handling of Present Situation Tactful-Talking Solidarity, Not Candidates.

By David Lawrence

(New York Evening Post)

Washington, April 14.—Will Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, has come, has seen, and has gone away with the impression that the Republicans in the House are going to compose their differences and give the country an example of constructive legislation in the next session which will make the party go "over the top" in 1920 as it did in

"over the top" in 1920 as it did in 1918.

Mr. Hays found a ticklish situation and handled himself, as usual, tactfully, lest the older heads in the party get the idea he was unduly meddling. Deninls have been made that Mr. Hays sought to have the steering committee enlarged, but that's what is going to happen eventually, and on that steering committee will be representatives of labor and of the farming interests as well as other elements from which the Republican party hopes to derive its strength in 1920.

Unquestionably, Mr. Hays wants a liberalization of the House steering committee. These men are going to control the fortunes of the party in the next Congress, and the Republican National Chairman has a very vital interest in whether the men who are selected have the capacity and the vision to deal with changing America.

Party solidarity is what Mr. Hays

America.
Party solidarity is what Mr. Hays Party solidarity is what Mr. Hays is trying suavely and quietly to bring about and there is much significance in his trip to Washington, for with a special session beginning toward the end of May or thereabouts, there is little time for the Republicans to get together and agree upon programmes of legislation. In the meantime, Mr. Hays himself is bosing no time in making a systematic study through a body of experts of the various questions which the Republicans will endeavor to solve in the next Congress, for every practical near will endeavor to solve in the next Congress, for every practical politician knows that the country in 1920 will judge the Republican party not by what it did in the days of Cannon or Aldrich but what it did in the two trying years of reconstruction which are ahead.

tion which are aliead.

As for the League of Nations as an issue, Republicans are not disturbed. Mr. Taft's warm espousal of the League and the stand taken by men like Wickersham and Root by men like Wickersham and Roct will, they contend, provent the Democrats from making it a party issue. Much satisfaction is derived especially from the letter sent by Elihu. Root. Press despatches from Paris saying the Root amendments are meeting with favor there will tond meeting with favor there will, tend meeting with favor there will, tend to strengthen the impression that the Republicans have, in a measure, assisted in making the League of Nations a vital international body, As for the signers of the "round robin," ratification of the treaty itself will be the answer to that, and by Papublican of recognizations is for self will be the answer to that, and no Republican of prominence is to-day predicting the failure of the Senate to ratify the compact that may eventually be presented to the upper house. This is largely due to the cables from abroad saying that the covenant is being rewritten to meet Republican objection.

Mr. Have republican the whole

meet Republican objection.

Mr. Hays reveals on the whole,
therefore, an optimism about the
outlook of the Republican party. His
talks with the various leaders there have been earnest and persuasive. His plans of campaign organization are meeting with favor. His hand are meeting with favor. His hand is on the political pulse of the coun-try constantly, and if the Republican leaders in Congress are indifferent leaders in Congress are muliterent to his observations of public sentiment and the trend of thought of the nation as it is brought to him through thousands of political eyes and ears in various parts of the country, then they will court defeat. The Republican national chairman leasn't talk can national chairman leasn't talk can national chairman

The Republican national chairman doesn't talk candidates. He talks party solidarity. Unless the Republican party is a unit it will not be able to put through a constructive programme in the next two years hecause time will be lost in bickerings and squabbles. Unless there is harmony the Democratic party, which is united, will take advantage of the dissensions and divisions. As a party of opposition, the Republicans are inclined to be pleased with themselves. They claim to have been the real war party during the war, notselves. They claim to have been the real war party during the war, not-withstanding that the Democratic party controlled the Government. They insist that by persistently shouting about more vigorous prosecution of the war and enlargement of the army they blazed the war to the control of the war and enlargement. of the army they blazed the way to victory and set the pace for the dom

inant party.

Now, as the Peace Treaty is being wrought, the suggestions of Mr. Knox and Mr. Root for compulsory arbi-tration and a preservation of the Monroe Doctrine are looked upon as strategically sound moves to which the Republican party may hope to point with pride when the not far distant days of pointing with pride come to pass.

HIDE PERSHING REPORT

Washington, April 14.—Secretary of War Baker and General March, of War Baker and General March, chief of staff, are charged by members of Congress with having entered into an apparent agreement to prevent General Pershing, hero of the war with Germany, from making public his plan, based upon actual experience in command at the front, for the reorganization of the service after the treaty of peace has been actually signed.

signed.

General Pershing's report, made to the Secretary of War, lies securely tucked away in a War Department pigeon hole. Meanwhile March and Baker are hurrying through the details of a plan prepared far away from the front in Washington by those not directly in the fight. This scheme gives concentrated powers to the chief of staff. Proposed to members of the House and Senate, it resulted in a the House and Senate, it resulted in a snub for General March. Hence one of the first military acts of the new Republican Congress will be to de-mand of the War Department that it mand of the War Department that it "urn over the Pershing document so that a policy may be developed based upon facts gained from the war's bat-tles and organization.

Ontimistic Thought. those who deserve to be accused

It is honorable to be accused by

ANNUAL REPORT N Y., N. H. & H. RAILROAD

The statement of the affairs of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company for the year ended December 31, 1918, has been sent to the stockholders. The most striking difference from previous statements is the absence of operating revenues and expenses from the Income Account. The operation of the railroad during the calendar year 1918 having been performed by the Railroad Administration the revenues are received and the expenses are paid by the Director General. For the information of stockholders the operating results and statistics for 1918 are inserted—as an appendix at the end of the statement.

of the statement.

The Corporation receives a specific rental of \$17,095,884.34, being the average annual railway operating income during the three years ended June 30, 1017.

The corporate income account shows that besides the rental received from the Director General there is a total

that besides the rental received from the Director General there is a total of other income of \$5,562,533.21, making a gross income of \$22,658,417.55. The expenditures, being principally rentals of leased roads, interest on funded debt, amount to \$20,614,892.12. This leaves a net income applicable to the year of \$2,043,425.43. Had the subsidiary companies which paid dividends in 1917 paid the same dividends in 1918, namely, \$949,000.00, the income would have been \$2,992,525.43. This dividend income will the income would have been \$2,992,525.43. This dividend income will come from the subsidiary companies, all of whom have completed their contracts with the Director General, when he is in funds to pay the rental due under the contracts and permits the dividends to be paid, but not having been paid during the calendar year it could not be included technically as a part of the income for 1918. The result bears out the prediction of the management that the net income would be substantially \$3,000,000 or a little more than 1 9-10% on \$157,117,000 of capital stock.

The annual compensation for the

\$167,117,900 of capital stock.

The annual compensation for the year 1919 will be increased to \$17,173,366.56 due to a restatement of the Company's income by the Interstate Commerce Commission and this amount will be still further increase by approximately \$200,000 interest on the expenditures for improvement

by approximately \$200,000 interest on the expenditures for improvement work for the year 1918.

The expenditures for road improvements for the year amount to \$10,-074,053.70, among which was tha Thames River Bridge which was completed and put in operation in January of this year. To carry out the program of improvements the company arranged to borrow \$10,000,000 from the Director General, and \$3,000,000 from local banks. The total short term indebtedness of the Company was \$57,024,000, of which \$51,475,000 was loaned by the Government, \$42,064,000 to refund former notes and the balance to pay for imernment, \$43,003,000 to retinin furner notes and the balance to pay for im-provements. \$2,280,000 was borrowed to make Liberty Loan subscriptions;

to make Liberty Loan subscriptions, and \$2,995,000 represents short term notes to local banks.

During the year the Company's equipment was increased by 1500 hopper coal cars and 50 Santa Fe type tocomotives. For the coming year the Federal Manager and the Company have agreed that if funds can be secured on proper terms approximately \$7,000,000 should be expended to continue the program of improvements, the principal items being the Cedar Hill Yard and New Haven Station improvements, engine houses and shops in the vicinity of Boston, new and improved bridges, signals and in and improved bridges, signals and in creased weight of rail, track material and the completion of the New Haven New York telephone and telegraph

cable line.

The Company presented its claim for additional compensation as follows: Average annual excess car hire paid during

car hire paid during the three year pe-\$1,492,061.92 riod.

riod, Interest at 6% on the cost of Additions and Betterments amount-ing to \$7,214,026.08 to enable the Company to obtain economies from the use of Santa Fe type of engines in hauling heavier trains

432,841.56

\$1,924,903.48 Total. It also claimed the reasonable ex-It also claimed the reasonable expenses of the Corporate organization during Federal control and any saving in the cost of conducting the Federal Valuation due to the fact that such valuation was nearly completed.

The Company represented that these expenditures which the stock-

these expenditures which the stock-holders had made in keeping New England industries in operation during the period of congestion, and in improving the property would be enjoyed by the Director General during the period of Federal control without compensation to them. If these claims had been allowed and the Company been permitted to receive as dividends from its affiliated companies the amounts received during the test period, there would have been a net income of approximately \$5,000,000.00, or a return of nearly 3 1-3% upon the capital stock. the capital stock.

BOLSHEVISM IN BAKER'S BURG

Prominent citizens of Cleveland, O, are not slow in admitting that something like the bolshevism of Europe has a strong hold on their oity. "Cleveland is the worst hotbed of bolshevism in the United States," says J. F. Royal of that city in a recent statement in New York. "Everyments possible is being used to check its progress. One factory is planning to fight this menace with Symphony Orchestra concerts to be given exclusively for the employees of their plant." Such startling news seems to be very easily verified. Recently in Cleveland, C. E. Ruthenberg, former Socialist candidate for mayor, declares "No more reforms in the present economic and political system will be supported. Our whole plan is revolution." The situation in Cleveland presents grave aspects and it is significant Prominent citizens of Cleveland, sents grave aspects and it is signifi-cant to note that Newt. Baker, the pacifist Secretary of War, is a Cleveland man, having held the office of mayor before going to Washington. It is more than interesting to record It is more than interesting to record the results of pacifism. Pacifism recifism disorder wherever it gets a hold. It was introduced in all its pristine purity to the inner portals of the War Department and there has been nothing ever since but chaos supreme. Some day the public will awake to the fact that pacifism is nothing more nor less than physical cowardice and that day will arrive when the majority of the men from overseas have reached the shores of America.

MODERN APPRECIATION OF PERRY

By Sccretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels

The early services of Matthew Cal-braith Perry Toreshadowed his illus-trious career. He was entrusted with the delicate mission to Japan because he had shown constructive statesman-ship as a naval officer. He was privi-leged to choose the location for the first black settlement in Liberia. Ho Next black settlement in Liberia. He is called the 'Father of, the Steam Navy." He revived the use of the ram in naval warfare. He founded the naval apprentice system. He was active in suppressing the slave trade on the Guinea coast. He adjusted the Canadian fisheries dispute in 1852.

He helped greatly in regarding duel.

Canadian fisheries dispute in 1852.

He helped greatly in removing ducling, grogging and flogging from the navy. In 1847 he commanded the largest squadron which up to that time had ever been assembled under the Stars and Stripes. It was the first American fleet governed without a lash, flogging having been abolished by Secretary Graham. It was that fleet which decided the day at Vera Cruz and started General Scott on his victorious way to the City of Mexico. The triumph of Perry upon which his fame chiefly rests was the opening of Japan to the world, one of the most important events in our history. The

important events in our history. The story of Perry's voyage to Japan has all the glamour of the stories of the Orient, and is fascinating beyond the imagination of the most fertile novelist. Armed with a letter from the President of the United States to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan, saluted as a "Great and Good Friend," Commodore Perry made a thorough study of Japan and the Japanese character before starting on his epoch-making yovage. important events in our history.

epoch-making voyage.

He carried as presents specimens of the products of the
farm and factory which he thought farm and factory which he thought by their novelty and usefulness would interest the people of Japan. A miniature locomotive, with tracks and rails to he laid down, one mile of telegraph line with Morse instruments, photo-cameras, printing presses, puzzles and toys, some of the newest things in America. were in the cargo. The story of his wisdom, his patience, his consummate diplomacy, going into weeks, and months, and vers.

ing into weeks, and months, and years, the employment of every art that statesmanship and strategy could invent, is as thrilling today as when it was first told. He had gone to Japan with a friendly key to open the door for the furtherance of trade, the protection of life, and to obtain a treaty the influence of trade, the pro-tection of life, and to obtain a treaty with a power destined to occupy a large place in the world. Hurrying actining, observing every ceremony that would appeal to those he would win as friends, Perry's success marked him as a diplomat of the first water.

Overlooking the harbor of Nippon stands a monument to Commodore Perry, commemorating the sailor-dip-lomat whose wisdom made Japan and America know and esteem each other. The friendship between these two nations has been remented in the pres-ent-day partnership in the war of triumph of tree nations, in which they are Allies. The spirit of Perry and If yashi still pervades both countries, which, in the language of the letter borne by Perry, "live in friendship and commercial intercourse with each other."

Does not the achievement of Perry class him with the great men "as a natural luminary shining by the gift of heaven, in whose radiance all souls feel it is well with them?"

It is to the glory of America that, though Perry had a powerful fleet and could have enforced the treaty by the persuasion of big guns, there was never even a thought of conquest or of obtaining any advantage over the people of Japan. Our friendship was disinterested, our methods were those of diplomacy, and our policy was far removed from the thoughts of those nations which seek to dom-

of those nations which seek to dominate other people and bring them under their sway.

Do we not see in this diplomatic victory and this friendship a prophecy of like intercourse of all nations with each other when the passions of autocracy, now burning at white heat, have given place to calm reason and justice? Will not the spirit of Perry, who incarnated American ideals, descend upon the great men who come scend upon the great men who come after him, so that none will seek power by the overthrow of any other nation? Let us in this day invoke tha spirit of Perry, the fighting sailor, who lives as the master diplomat rather than the man of war.

TONY GOT CLOSE TO MILLIONS AND FOUND A REAL MAN

"Is Mr. Rockefeller in this build-"Is Mr. Rocketeller in this building?" inquired a timid young Pole, as he tiptoed up to the desk in Y. M. C. A hut No. 2 at Camp Dix. 'Yes, he is; he is right in there talking to a bunch of fellows," replied the secretary. "Can I look in just a little bit?" asked in broken English this new American. There was an air of mystery about the speaker's question that betrayed a feeling deeper than timidity.

"Of course you can look in; you can go in; Mr. Rockefeller would be glad to shake hands with you."

to shake hands with you."
It took some persuasion, but at last
the young fellow entered the hall
where Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.
was standing in the midst of a large
group of soldiers who had crowded
around him at the close of the meetine.

At first he walked clear round the At first he walked clear count the outskirts of the group, keeping a safe distance. Little by little he drew nearer, then he stopped and began to listen. Soon his face brightened up, and after a bit he was laughing, and and after a bit he was laughing, and when he came out of the room half an hour later, his face was wreathed in

smiles.
"Well, did you see Mr. Rockefel-ler?" asked the "Y" man.
"Me talk, "Well, did you see Mr. Rocketel-ler?" asked the "Y" man.
"Sure," answered Tony. "Me talk, me laugh, me shake hands wth him By gum," he concluded, "he man just like me!"

Atkins No. 1—Hi say, w'en did 'Arnold get the lower 'arf of 'is face shot hoff?" Atkins No. 2—Hit ain't shot hoi'll 'E's yawning."—Jack-o-Lanlern.

"I suppose you think she's worth her weight in gold!" — Browning's

"Tell me, how did you come to marry your second husband?" "My first one died."—Boston Transcript.

MISPLACED ENTHUSIASM

He Was Sure the Lost Bill Belonged to Him Until He Actually Saw It

This is the story of a find.

This is the story of n find.

It, the find, occurred some nights ago in the State House. A bunch of folks were going out late. Suddenly one of them made a swipe—that's what he did—and grabbed a yellow colored piece of paper off the floor.

"What's it?" asked his companions.

"Hundred dollar bill," was the brief reply, as he flashed the yellowback before their eyes. Exclamations of surprise, congratulations and advice were flooded upon him. Next day the story of the find was whispered around; also an "ad" was inserted in the paper. Very carefully was this "ad" worded. It did not state the amount found, but merely that it was a bill of large denomination.

Not long after the first man heard

a bill of large denomination.

Not long after the first man heard of the find—developments began. Claimants for the bill began to appear. The first was a very smooth young person, who said that, while he wasn't sure the bill was his, he had every reason to feel that it was, as he lost a bill of large denomination at the State House the previous day. Of course, he didn't know where the loss took place but was positive that when he entered the building he had it and equally as certain that when he camo out it was gone.

"What time were you there?" he was asked.

was asked.

was asked.
"About the middle of the after-noon," was his answer.
"Fear it isn't yours," was the comthe evening; how big was the bill you lost?"

lost?"
"A 20."
"Not yours."
He departed and then followed half a dozen who had lost twenties and tens, and finally a man who claimed he had droped a fifty somewhere around the State House. It was getting very evident by this time that a lot of money had been lost in and around the capitol building on the day in question. But the fifty man departed, muttering that there were still crooks in the world and that he still crooks in the world and that he was going to see a lawyer and get his

And then came, on the third day, the climax. A man who had evidently been making observations, or else had decided to play for big game, appeared.

peared.
"I don't have the slightest idea
that the bill you found is mine," as
sured he with positiveness. "I can't conceive of anyone finding it and put-ting an advertisement in the paper. I don't know as I would have done so." "Is that so?" said the man who

found the money.
'Surest thing you know, Why, it was a \$100 bill and there's very few folks who would not pocket it and say nothing about the find."

"Yes, is this it?" was the comment, as the finder extended the bill.

Claimant took one long look and started for the door remarking as he did so, "O, hell!"

The bill was stage money.

BREAD LINE AT BOTH ENDS OF THE WAR

The bread line has formed again in New York. Hundreds appear daily at the station on the Bowery where hat the station on the howery where hot soup, coffee and fresh bread are furnished to the hungry. It is said that approximately 80 per cent, of the men have been discharged from plants engaged in war work for the Government, and that about ten per cent. are former soldiers and sailors.

There are two outstanding reasons

cent. are former soldiers and sailors.

There are two outstanding reasons for the condition of the labor market for the condition of the labor market that now prevails. One is the everlasting parley at Paris between those who wish to achieve a prompt peace and those others who insist that their theories for the future welfare of the world shall take precedence over any attempt to correct present conditions. The effect on the United States is that their thing is timed and investments in capital is timid, and investments in great industrial extensions and new great industrial extensions and new projects are postponed, involving continued unemployment of the labor that eventually will find a place in those establishments. Untile it is known what the foreign demands on American capital will be, in the nature of loans to the nations of Europe and to private industries in those countries, little cen be done here in the way of new business. The peace conference, stumbling over the Wilson League of Nations, is the obstacle to such development.

The other reason is the utter failure of the last Congress to enact any sort of reconstruction legislation that

sort of reconstruction legislation that sort of reconstruction legislation that would provide a way for the demobilization of our war industries with the least posible shock to our labor market. Repeatedly warned by the Republicans of both Houses that situations just like the present would be sure to follow inaction on that subject, the Democratic leaders not only refused to take any steps themselves to find a solution of the problem, but persistently blocked all efforts by the Republicans to secure the passage of persistently blocked all efforts by the Republicans to secure the passage of the needed legislation. Now the country is paying the price, and it will continue to pay until the President, in his own good time, condescends to call together the two Houses with their Rejublican majorities and allow them to get to the business of rehabil. them to get to the business of rehabil-itating the economic wreck left by the Democrats.

Attractions of Treves. It is as an ecclesia-tical city that Treves is particularly interesting. In that famous cathedra; are the remains of 25 archbishops and electors and four bishops. Among its treasures is a legendary nail from the Cross, and the famous Holy Coat, given the cathe dral by St. Helens. In 1891 an exhibition of the Coat attracted more than 2,000,000 pilgrims. Another attraction for pilgrims is the grave of St. Matthins in one of the ancient churchesthe only grave of an apostle in Germany.

Sasy Immobilization. In birds and mammals immobiliza-

tion can be occustoned at will, In the seventh century Kircher Immobilized fowls merely by turning them upon their backs. The experiment can be successfully made with any kind of bird. I have performed it with sparrows, with a wryneck and with the fach mandately after their capture. thus excluding all iden of training. The same result can be obtained with various mammais, especially with mice.—Exchange.

THE OLD RHODE ISLAND. QUAKER

I met him one morn by the mossy wall, Where the hazels shaded the waterfall, The liles tossed in the scented sir,
And peach boughs reddened, and whitened the pear,
And bobolinks swayed on the green

And bobolines swayed on the green-grass stems.

And orioles fluted in flaming elms;
That old Rhode Island Quaker
With his broad-brimmed hat, and coat

of gray, And his "yea-say" and "nay-say." In that Quaker's heart the true light

burned,
Like odorous oil in gold inurned;
He talked of men that made hosts
stand still,
He talked of George Fox on Quaker Hill,
He talked of Berkley, the Bishop of
Derry,
Of the Lord's highway, "over Bristol

Ferry,"
That old Rhode Island Quaker,
With his broad-brimmed hat, and coat of gray, And his "yea-say" and "nay-say."

He spread his table on New Year's For the birds on the sides of the fat

barn door, Five kernels of corn by his plate he lay
And under his plate a crown for the poor. The hawk-chased wren to his gate-

post flew.
The blue jays preened as he crossed the wood, He gave his meal to a shipwrecked crew, And said that no dinner was choicest

food, That old Rhode Island Quaker, With his broad-brimmed hat, and coat-

of gray, And his "yea-say" and "nay-say." And he said, "Would you find success, And de said, my boy,
my boy,
Let no one lack what you may enjoy.
Give man his birthright, and toil its

And a field to labor wide and true, Seek service and not over men to climb,

climb,
And vote your conscience every time."
That old Rhode Island Quaker,
And his "yea-say" and "nay-say."
As he walked along,
Firm, sturdy and strong,
With his broad-brimmed hat, and coat

of gray, And his "yea-say" and "nay-say."

"To be strong in heart," he used to say, "Tomorrow's work you must do today, And nothing will come to you, good or

ill,
That you may not glorify if you will,
Tis a beautiful world in which we live,
Twas given to us to others to give,
But let no follies your purse entire,
I've saved enough to bury me twice."
That old Rhode Island Quaker,
Aforehand he, as he walked on his

way With his broad-brimmed hat, in his coat of gray,
With his "yea-say" and his "nay-say."

And he said, 'Turn not to the echoeless past,
Soul values, my boy, alone will last,
And all the wealth you may long con-

Is but the treasure you have in your 'soul. Let the Inner Light thy purpose em-

ploy,
Then turn to the right, and march on,
my boy!"
So he walked along in his suit of gray,
With his hands outspread in a friendly way, With his "yea-say" and his "nay-say,"

A stripling then, my flaxen hair Floated like silk in the summer air, The red winged blackbird hung in the

spray And cheered the Friend as he walked And cheered one refered as in the by the way.
"Yea, yea, 'tis a beautiful world," said, he,
And the oriole said the same on the

tree, And the robin the same to him and

me,— That old Rhode Island Quaker, With his "yea-say" and his "nay-My youth is gone, and the grasses

wave, O'er the low gray stone by that Quaker's grave.

-Ilezekiah Butterworth.

Oh, the winsome suffragette, She is going to get us yet,
In her campaign to get her freedom,
In her argument, she's cute,
She's a pippin, she's a beaut,

Shouting the battle cry of freedom. Mrs. Mulligan (wiping her eyes)— Poor Dinny! 'T' think that only yis-terday\Oi wor batin' him over th' head wid a flat-iron an' him a-hallerin' that strong and vigorous, an' now he displays dead.

Housekeeper (to red-nosed tramp)

I suppose you owe your present rags and misery to not being able to say "No."

say "No." Tramp—Yes'm. During a leap year. —Boston Transcript.

"Wealth doesn't bring happiness."
"No," replied Miss Cayenne. "But it does help some towards influencing others to put up with your grouchy eccentricities."—Washington Star.

"Smith doesn't seem to be a very popular man," remarked Jones.
"Popular," replied Brown. "Why he's as popular as the only winner in an all-night poker game."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Well, Peleg, how do you find the encyclopedia the feller left on approval?"

"Seems to be all right. Ain't no errors in it so fur as 1 kin see."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "a man gits de notion that he's upliftin' de human race when he's only tryin' to boss it around."—Washington

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FACTS ABOUT RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island is the busiest and wealthlest State in America.
Rhode Island has had a Republican form of government since 1636, Rhode Island soldiers, members of the Rhode Island National Guard, were the first National Guard soldiers sent to the trenches and the firing line in France. Rhode Island is the eldest American Rhode Island is the eldest American

Rhode Island is the eldest American

Rhode Island is the eleast American State by virtue of its Declaration of Independence on May 4, 1776.

Rhede Island was the home of the first American public school system controlled and supported exclusively by public authority.

Rhode Island supports unexcelled

by public authority,
Rhode Island supports unexcelled facilities for the training and preparation of teachers for its public schools,
Rhode Island is the leading industrial State; it is the center of northern industry and of the greatest textile district of America.
Rhode Island furnished in the Revisitionary Worth fort Commender

olutionary War the first Commander-in-chief of the American Navy, Esch Hopkins, and the General who was rated next to Washington, Nathanicl Greene.

Rhode Island, through her splendid bay and rivers, offers unexcelled com-mercial and industrial opportunities.

Marragansett Bay is the natural gate-way to New England.

Rhode Island leads the world in several important branches of manu-

Rhode Island cities are noted for

Rhode Island cities are noted for clean and well built streets and for almost ideal housing conditions.

Rhode Island furnished for the Continental armies a larger proportion of its population of military age than any other of the thirteen original states. Almost every able-bodied man between the ages of 16 and 60, and many under 16 and over 60, bore arms in defense of liberty.

am in defense of liberty.

Rhode Island has a history of which any State may be proud, and Rhode Island is proud of her history and the achievements of her sons and daughter. Rhode Island has an excellent climate and is noted for its mild winters.

and the tempered coolness of its sum

mers.
Rhode Island furnished for the War Afford Island furnished for the War of 1812 the hero of Lake Eric, Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, who re ported the victory of the American over the English fleet, the only victory ever won by another fleet over an English fleet, in this terse sentence: "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

ours."

Rhode Island was chartered "to hold forth a lively experiment." The experiment has been thriving and suc

cessful, and is still lively after two and one-half centuries.

Rhode Island has the most per-fectly organized school system in

America.

Rhode Island's population is the most cosmopolitan in America; her public schools have welded a great varieties of nationalities into a united

People.

Rhode Island furnished for the Mex-Knode Island turnished for the American War a commander for the American fleet, Commodoro Matthew Calbraith Perry, Gun crews, trained by Commodore Perry, battered down the defenses of Vera Cruz and started the American army on its march to vic-

Rhode Island furnished for the Civil War the only Commander-in-chief chesen from New England, General Ambrose E. Burnside.

Rhode Island is unsurpassed for lovalty, and for her response to every call involving the welfare of the Nation

tion.

Rhode Island, while proud of the past, looks forward always to the future. The seal of the State is the anctor of steadfastness, and the motto is "Hope."

Magic Guard Against Rattlesnakes, Camping out in a rattlesnake-infested district with no other protection for one's bed than an encircling horsehair rope would not give the average tenderfoot a feeling of security. A photograph in Popular Mechanics Magazine showed two cumpers making their bed on the Western plains, surrounded by nothing more stable than one of these ropes, as it is well known in that region that ratilesnakes have an unconquerable aversion for crawling over a rope of this kind.

Halibut.

The name "hallbut" is composed of two Scandinavian words meaning flat-fish of the deep. That derivation is found in the dictionaries, but the term first appears in the ancient legends as balgibuta," which signifies a hely Besselect, one who is sent to relieve Sillering or save either body or soul.

THREE MONTHS' SERVICE FOR COUNTRY'S YOUTH

Wadsworth Proposes That Length of Training for Those who are 19 Years of Age

By Snell Smith

Washington, April 14.—Universal military service of a mild form which will cause little disturbance in the industrial and home life of the nation is to be urged by Senator-James W. Wadsworth, of New York, who in the next Congress is to be chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

Affairs.
This service, according to the plans of the Senator, which may be modified by his colleagues, is to consist of three months of rigorous training for every physically fit and dependent free lad in the United States who reaches the age of nineteen. There are a million such youths every year and it is calculated that about 750,000 would be cligible. The Senator argues

reaches the age of nineteen. There are n million such youths every year and it is calculated that about 750,000 would be eligible. The Senator argues that the war has proven that such training, given in the summer, would be ample to put the private soldier in shape for any situation into which he might be called in the future. The expense would be less than that of more lengthy and onerous service heretofore proposed. The cantonments already built would be used and thus full advantage be taken of the machinery constructed for the war against! Germany.

Immediately after the short service the Senator, himself a veteran of the Spanish war, is of the opinion that all such youths should become a part of a regiment accredited to their home localities respectively. They would then be enabled to fight in the future side by side with their townsmen. The numbers of regiments which have served with distinction would be retained and the members would form in effect a national guard. Manoeuvers would be held every two years.

The Senator believes that a regular standing army of about 100,000 men, raised by voluntary enlistment, would be sufficient: for the needs of the country. Along with this he proposes a larger personnel of officers than would be required for such an army, in order that it might be utilized in training those undergoing their service in colleges and universities as well as in cantonments. Privates who have already served would be used as non-commissioned officers, if they so desired. For veterans of the war there would be no further service except as volunteered. They could be called out only in the event of a greatemergency. Training for the younger men is thought necessary by the Senator, not only because of preparation for national defense but because of incitement to patriotism and the democratic spirit. ment to patriotism and the democratic

"Their household seems a perfect piece of machinery."
"Yes, the wife's the governor, the children safety valves and the husband a crank."

"I don't believe that the Wrangles have one thought or wish in common."
"Oh, yes, they have Both of them wish they hadn't married each other."

VESTS LEND CHARM TO SUITS



Weistcoats are an important factor in spring styles and this suit bears testimony in their favor. It is plain that the coat needs the smart little garment of heavy white silk that hears It company and lends it additional charm. The skirt is of regulation ankle length and narrows toward the hem-It is split at the side over a set-inpiece and has two buttons and two indicated buttonholes by way of adornment. The new waistcoats or vesteen are made of many different materials aud in many patterns. They will be come sheer as summer advances.

Two Things He Remembered. The proprietor and editor of a cer

tain local paper had been indulging in a little plain talk and prophesying dis-aster to the little town if certain improvements and sanitary reforms were not forthwith adopted, A local parson sided with the rural council which neglected these things and after a sermon evidently pointed at the newspaper man, said: "You should remem-ber the fate of Balaam." "I do," was the prompt reply from the pew, "and I also remember who it was that warned the prophet."

Baldness Caused by Wax. Baldness due to hardening of earwax has been reported in two cases by Dr. J. Deroide, a French physicism. In both patients, men of 32 and 52 years respectively, bald patches had appeared on the back and both sides of the head, and careful examination of mouth, teeth, throat, nose and chest revealed no exciting cause. Both ears of each man were closed by wax. In the second week after removal of these plugs, new heir began to grow, and it soon became firm and abundant.

PRICES OF FOOD STUFF BEFORE THE WAR AND NOW

	Boston		New York		Philadelphia		Providence		HIGHEST	LOWEST
	1913	1918	1913	191B	1913	1918	1913	1918	On Record	'O¤ Recozd
Sirloin Steak		.51	.26	.41	.80	.48	.40	.61	Providence61	Minneapolis 31
Round Steak	.34	.62 (.25	.42	.26	44 -	.31	j .51	Boston 52	New Orleans29
Rib Roast	.25	.36 j	.22	35	.22	.36	.24	.39	Providence. 39	Salt Lake City27
Chuck Roast	.18	.30	.16	.29	.18	31	.19	.36	Providence36	New Orleans21
Pork Chop] .41]	.21	.40	.21	.42	.21	.43	Washington, 45	Minneapolis36
Bacon, sliced	.25	.50	:25	[.50 [] .52	.26	.52	.23	.50	Los Angeles 60	Fall River 49
Ham, slired	.40	.51	ii .29		.31	. 63	.31	1.56	Los Angeles, 60	Richmond, Va45
Lard	.16	.34	.16	.33	, 15	.33	.15	6.34	Salt Lake 36	St. Louis 30
Lamb	.22	.37	.17	.31	.20	1 .37	.20	.38	Washington.41	Indianapolis28
Hens	.25	.42	.21	.39	.22	.42	.24	43	Pittsburg 43	Indianapolis31
Eggs, strictly		[[i .				7 1010-1076	**************************************
fresh	.42	.71 i	.40	.64	.35	.60	1.42	l .69 i	New Haven.73	Minneapolis49
Butter , , . !	.38	.56	.38	.68	.43	.63	.39	57	Philadelphia 63	Minneapolis53
Milk	10	.15	.08	1.5	.08	.13	.09	1.15	Atlanta 19	Milwauxee &
į		1	11	1	,	***		'**		Minneapolis, 11
Flourj	.01	.07	.03	.07	.03	.07	.03	.07	N. Ocleans 073	Denver & Salt
1) ''' /	"			¦ .v' ¡	11 .00	ן ייי ו	I M. Officaris O(5	
Cornmeal	.04	.07	.03	.08 i	.03	.07	.03	.07	Fall River081/21	Lake City057
Potatoes	.ŏi	.03	.02	.04	.02	.04	.02.	.03	Atlanta041	Birm'am, Ala051/2
Sugar		io	.05	09	.05	.09	.02.			Salt Lake City. 021
~~,~		1 ²	.00	1 09	.00	.00	, vo	1.10	New Haven 105	Chicago & San
		<u> </u>	1		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u>f'</u>	· ·	Francisco,092

The prices given above for Providence apply equally for Newport, except that Newport prices average considera-

In 1918 New England paid higher prices for beef than any other section of the United States.

Providence and Newport paid the highest recorded average price in the United States for sirloin steak, rib roast and cluck roasts.

Poston paid the highest recorded average price for round steaks.
Out of 17 staple food stuffs, New England cities paid higher prices for seven than were recorded in any other in the country. The seven included the four cuts of beef previously mentioned, strictly fresh eggs, commeal

In only one instance recorded did a New England city pay a lower price than any other city in the country for one of these 17 articles of food. Fall River paid as average of only 49 cents a pound for sliced bacon.

The average increase in food prices in the United States from 1913 to 1918 was 68 per cent.

A Pig Under the Fence By F. H. SWEET

(Copyright, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Cal looked down at his wheelbarrow Saves me the cost of hiring a horse and wagon," he said, "and I'm trying to save all I can, as I told you. I've worked hard at something every vaca-

"I know. And I've been ashamed of you every vacation," she retorted. vowed again and again I'd stop speak-ing to you. But you did so much better thun the other hoys in the high school, and looked so gentlemanly on the platform that I always overlooked your lapses. I was really proud of the way you represented our class when we graduated. Why don't you try and get a gentlemanly position like Arthur Bray and Andy Searles?"

"Because I feel just as gentlemanly between the barrow handles, and I'm making twice what Arthur does at the bank or Andy in the real estate office." he answered. "In fact, I was offered Arthur's job before he took it. I feel my time, with the future beyond, is worth more than \$7 a week to me."

"But it's so-so common and undignified," she argued. "And it's sure to cut you from society. I'd rather go into the drug store for a soda with Arthur or Andy on their salary, than with you on twice as much, even though I-I might like you better, and you could make a better appearance if you would. Why, I'm beginning to hear you spoken of as 'Cal Cubbages.' It's horrid!"

Cal shook his head with a smile.
"I like it," he declared. "It tells I'm doing something. I hire a big field that seems exactly suited to cabbages.



Sped Down the Road,

They've been yielding great for me the past three years. Maybe I've earned the name of 'Cal Cabbages.' I'd like to think so. But the next work will be even worse, from your point of view. I've told you about Mr. Hatch, the coal dealer, who wants a strong young fellow to go into the business with him, to shoulder some of the heavier work and responsibility. He was talking with me the other day-in fact, made a definite offer, which I've accepted. I'm to own a fourth of the business, and my crop of cabbages that I'm delivering will make my savings enough to pay for it. But I shall look after the harder outside part while Mr. Hatch, who's getting old, will stay in the office. I want to understand the whole business, so for a while will drive one of the delivery wagons, and probably be as black and dirty as any of the colored men. People may get to calling me 'Soft-Coal Cal,' or 'Anthra-cite,' or 'Bituminous Cal,' I hope so. And I hope the next thing beyond cost that I enter will stick to me the same way. I'd a thousand times rather have some such working name than be a mere mister this, that or the other, You wouldn't like it, though, Fm afraid, Louise."

The girl had stepped back, her face cold and scornful,

"'Cal Cabbages'-'Soft-Coal Calwheelbarrow - smoothed face - one ; never could gness what next, with your horrid taste. No; I wouldn't like

it, and whatever we may have talked of is off, utterly."

But somebow, even for Louise's friendship Calvin could not wish himself other than he was. He liked hard places that must be climbed over or pushed aside. The very zest of achieving almost paid for the hardship of it. He would far rather struggle for suc-cess in a cabbage field or coal yard, wrestling for every foot gained, than to sit at a desk in good clothes and trust to luck or diplomacy. But he

did not whistle any as he trundled the

barrow along.

Out near the edge of the town was a second-rate boarding house, kept by a woman who couldn't afford a better one or one nearer the center. She was an energetic, kind-hearted person, and though her boarders were all common day laborers who couldn't pay much, they were her good friends and acted as sort of house policemen, watching newcomers and transients frankly and seeing they paid their board promptly

From the small marrin above of she had sent Adelaide Eliza, her on child, through high school. The girl had been in many of Calvin's classes. and had graduated at the same time. But he knew very little of her. He remembered her chiefly as a dedont black-eyed thing in neat but out-ofdate and much turned and darmed clothing. Such of the girls as noticed Adelaide Eliza did it to ridicule and make her angry. Some of the boys did the same. They liked to watch the black eyes flash and the angry feet stamp,

But they couldn't ridicule her from school. The girl literally fought her way through, without a friend, and graduated with almost the highest honors. After school she had always darted away ahead of the others, going across lots; and in the morning had slipped in just as the last bell was ringing. It enabled her to escape much of the ridicule. After graduating, she disappeared in the same way, taking no part in the later exercises or social . farewells. Some of the girls remarked on it in low voices, perhaps ashamed

of things they had said or done. Calvin had been too much absorbed in his books to notice much. In all their schooling he hadn't spoken to Adelaide Eliza half a dozen times—nor for that matter, much more than with any of the girls except Louise, had a seat near him, and walked as

far as her home on the same sidewalk. As he trundled his wheelbarrow out through the edge of the village, where there were more vacant lots and larger gardens, a sudden mild, protesting squeal rose directly in front.

Hank weeds and bushes grew outside, some of them nearly as high as the fence. Cálvin ran his wheelbarrow a few more feet, then stopped abruptly. A path had been worn through the weeds to the fence, and crouching in the path, straining back, her feet braced against a rail, was Adelaide Eliza, her two hands clutching the hind legs of a pig. The rest of the pig was beyond the fence, and he was struggling and squealing with all his force. At Calvin's appearance the girl twisted her neck to look at him.

"O sir knight," she cried, with mock piteousness, "come to the help of a poor distressed maid. I can't hold on, and I daren't let go."

Cal dropped the barrow handles and hurrled to the fence.

"What shall I do?" he asked.

"I don't know. It's our pig. He's been through this hole into Mr. Witt's garden twice. Mr. Witt swore he'd kill him and suc mother for damages the third time. This is it. I chased and caught piggy at the critical moment. He Isn't all in the garden. Now what shall I do, Solomon of the books? He's too heavy to carry. If we cut him in two there'll be only half to give mother, while the other half will eat the garden and bring a suit for damages.

"No need. Got it in my pocket," laughed Cal, as he vanited the fence, "What pert?"

Think up something,"

"Just to your left—those cabbages. See, there's one half eaten. He'll go straight to that. It's piggy's nature Cal drew a package from his pocket and bent over the cabbage head for a

moment. As he ventured back over

the fence he sneezed. 'Now let him go," he said.

Adelaide Eliza looked up at him questioningly. She was accustomed to But Cal had never played her one. Of all the schoolboys he was the only one in whom she feit confidence. But the issue with the pig was critical,

Children Cry

FOR FLETCHER'S

CASTORIA

"Polson?" she said, doubtfully -"Neither. Let him go." She released her grasp. Cal caught her arm and assisted her up quickly. "Give him full right of way," he ad-

Piggy had shot into the garden with squeals of definice and triumph. He believed he had beaten his adversary. In a moment his mouth was full of A second of amuzed inquiry, with his

vised. "He may be in a hurry. Now

snout in the air, as though challenging the world in general, then piggy whirled, shot back under the fence and sped down the road with frenzied squeals of angry protest. Adelaids Eliza's eyes followed bim wonderingly
"What does it mean?" she asked.

"Why, he's too heavy for us to carry you know, so I'm making him carry himself. It's so much easier. Watch.'
"What does it mean?" she repeated.

"Just red pepper. I've been using it on a bit of our California privet hedge, where the fence is low. Stray cows have a way of reaching over and nib bling. But the red pepper stops them -awakens their conscience without _ work any, you know. Your pig won't bother this garden any more." harming them any, you know. Your

"It's the fun-fundlest thing I ever heard of," she choked. "You're a won

Cal acknowledged with a grin. He was reconsidering his opinion of Adelaide Eliza. She was full of fun, and, yes, he realized with a good deal of surprise, she was much pretiler than Louise. He had an odd feeling that, by acting the way it did, the school had lost much.

"I'm coming round tomorrow to see if that pig holds spite," he said, as they walked side by side, he trundling the barrow. "I wonder if he'll shake paws. And I'm glad we live so near pans. And the grad we live so near each other. Now there are no school-books to take our time, we ought to become better acquainted."

"I'll be glad to," she answered sim-

'I never seemed to make friends at school. I'll be glad to have one," Oddly enough, after he left Adelaids

Eliza at her gate, Cal resumed his whistling, and he kept it up till he got

NOVEL SILKS IN SKIRTS



A new and fascinating chapter in the story of separate skirts has been offered by the employment of wonderful new weaves in allk for making them. The knitted weaves, in plain and mixed colors, heavy and very brilliant satins, tricolettes, are all produced in beautiful patterns of one or two colors showing huge checks, cross bars, plaids and mixtures. In the picture a blue and white, in a rough weave .with brilliant luster, makes a skirt of utmost elegance.

"Fireproof" Orientale, Orientals seem to be immune to the

flerce heat of the fireroom in ocean steamers, and can endure for a great length of time temperature that would speedily prostrate white men.

Coloring Tea.

Tea is black or green, according to the method of preparation or manu-The colong of Formosa and Poochow are prepared in a manner quite distinct from that followed in the preparation of either green or binck tens.

RHODE ISLAND NORMAL SCHOOL

Spring Lecture Course in Nature Study

Monday, April 21, 4.30 P. M.

GARDENING The experiences of four Providence school teachers last summer, on their farm at Nooseneck Hill, West Greenwich. Miss Mary Gormley, teacher in Vineyard Street School.

Suggestions for teaching Gardening. Exhibition of material and passing out of papers helpful to teachers. Mr. Vinal.

Opportunity to visit exhibition of Boys' and Girls' Club.

Monday, April 28, 4.30 P. M. SEEDS

How the Park Museum can help the teachers this spring. Material and papers for teachers. Mr. Mad-ison, Curator Rogers Williams Park

Mainly the Pedagogy of Seeds with Some Seeds of Pedagogy. Seed material for use in teaching and charts for coloring will be given out. Bring boxes or envelopes for material. Mr. Vinal.

Monday, May 5, 4.30 P. M. NATURE STORIES

First Grade Readers. A Survey and Criticism. This Lecture in part was given before the Kindergarten League, Mr. Vinal.

Nature Stories True to Life. An exhibit of some of the best nature books for the home bookshelf and for supplementary reading in the grades. Miss Mary E. Robbins, Instructor in Library Science, Rhoda Island Normal School.

Nature Stories tald by Normal

Island Normal School,
Nature Stories told by Normal
School students, to illustrate the when
and how of nature stories.
The Montessori Method and Nature
Stories. Some first grade experiments. Miss Craig, Supervisor of
Practice School,
The annual club order for Comstock's Handbook of Nature-study
will be due at this time. Books-will
be distributed May 19.

Monday, May 12, 4.30 P. M. THE HEALTH OF GRADE PUPILS Some new diagrams and papers. Mr.

The results of certain experiments now going on in the Practice School. Dr. Weston. Suggestions for Teachers. Dr Lester Rounds, State Bacteriologist.

Monday, May 19, 4.30 P. M. THE HEALTH OF PEDANTS

Lessons on Insects. Papers and charts for coloring. Mr. Vinal.
Suggestions for Grade Teachers. Dr. Harlan II. York, Head of Botany Department, Brown University. Field Trip to the Brown and Sharpe Community Gardens.

Saturday, June 7. EXCURSION TO THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM Forest Hills, Boston, Mass.

Given at the request of recent Given at the request of recent graduates. Take the Boston brain from Union Station at 9.05 A. M. Ary rangements have been made for this train to make a special stop at Forest Hills. This trip will be in co-operation with the Rhode Island Field Naturalists' Club. Please notify Mr. Vinnai by June 1st that proper arrangements may be made. ments may be made

EXTENSION COURSE IN MUSIC APPRECIATION

A series of six informal talks, conducted by Miss Mildred Sherman Starrett, Head of the Music Department of the School, will be given at the Rhode Island State Normul School on "Music and How to Appreciate It." There will be a generous representation of musical illustrations so that all who attend will have an opportunity to listen and become familiar with songs and compositions which are the foundation of music-literature. All of these talks will be illustrated by songs, choruses, piano, and records.

Tuesday, April 22

I. A consideration of sixty pieces of standard popular music—vocal.

1. Patriotic Songs.
2. Hymns.
3. Folk Songs.
Introducing the national and patriotic songs of the Allics; the best known hymns, and the more general melodic characteristics, as shown by the folk-songs of various countries.

Tucsday, April 29

H. Continued.

College Songs.
Art Songs.
Songs and Ballads.

6. Songs and Ballads,
7. Operatic Songs.
This talk develops the songs which have been in general use by students, songs in which each verse has an appropriate musical setting, simple songs which are descriptive or narrative, and the story and selections from several famous operas.

Monday, May 5.

III. The Characteristics of the Orchestra and Band. Showing by special records the tone-color of the instruments—its divisions of strings, woodwind, brass and percussion.

Also a brief comparison with the singing tones of the human voice.

Tuesday, May 13

IV. Fifty pieces of Standard Popular Music—Instrumental. Selected from representative Light Orchestral pieces, Parade marches, Classic marches, Dance forms, Light Overtures, Operatic selections and Plano pieces.

Tuesday, May 20.

V. Continuing the material of Lec-ture IV, but listening more closely to the mood of the composition and the composer, whether brilliant and ex-bilarating, march or dance-form, quiet or reflective mood, or music of mixed moods. Tuesday, May 27,

VI. Music at Home and Abroad.
This lecture will be given by Mr.
E. A. Newton, musical editor, assisted
by Miss Helen S. Leavitt, both of

All lectures to be given at 4.30 P. M.

It Depends

Whether a weman is good-looking depends largely on whether you are speaking of her face or to her face.-Wilmington News.

Historical and Genealogical:

Motes and Queries.

addressed to contributors, or arded, must be sent in blaz envelopes, accompanied by ti of the query and its signature.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1919

NOTES

RULES AND REGULATIONS IN CASES OF Fire, Providence, R. I, 1771

Fire, Providence, R. I., 1771

At a Town Meeting held at Providence, the seventeenth day of April, 1771, the Committee sphointed to draw up such Rules and Regulations as are necessary to be observed by the Inhabitants in Cases of Fire, report the following, which were unanimously voted and agreed to by the Town, viz:

1. That upon the Cry of Fire, every Person take Care, at the Same Time, to inform where the Fire is.

11. If fire be cried in the night, let every Family immediately put Candles in their windows next the street.

111. When Fire is cried, let the Engine men immediately repair to the respective Engines to which they belong and let two of them, at least, tarry at the Engine House, till the Engine how gone, and then take care that the Pipe, Hose, Buckets and every Part of the Apparatus, be carried along.

1V. Let six Persons be appointed, whose Duty it shall be, upon the Cry of Fire, to repair to the Place where Fire-Hooks, Ladders, Ropes, etc., are kept, and to take care that every part of the Apparatus of that kind be carried to the Fire.

V. Let every Person, before he tuns

Let every Person, before he runs When the People are assembled

at a Fire let them be as silent as possi-ble, that they may hear the Directions of those whose Right it is to give Or-ders, and let them be executed with the utmost alacrity, without noise or con-

VII. Let the Presidents and others who have Right to Command at Fires, take great care to appear calm and firm on those occasions, and to give their Orders and Directions with distinct clearness and great authority; and be very careful not to contradict one another.

Orders and Directions with distinct clearness and great authority; and be very careful not to contradict one another.

VIII. And let none vainly imagine such great authority is given to the Presidents, Fire Wards, and others, in the Case of Fire, merely that they may command and domineer over their neighbors; this is not the Reason of it, but the absolute necessity of the case requires it, and the safety of the whole depend upon it; and therefore it ought to be cheerfully submitted to, and willingly obeyed on these extraordinary Occasions.

IX. That the Town shall appoint ten House-Carpenters, whose Business it shall be to remove or pull down any Houses or Buildings ordered by the Presidents; which Carpenters shall make necessary Rules among themselves, and appoint one to be their Chief; all which shall be dobserved and obeyed in Time of Fire.

X. That the Town appoint six or more elderly ineh, past hard labour, at a Fire, whose Business shall be carried; and every Person may pack up their goods in order to be removed, but none of them shall be carried out (except of Houses actually on fire), but by Order of the said Persons, or some of them, who shall be careful to give their Orders seasonably, so that no Goods be lost that can be removed.

XI. That a sufficient number of these Rules and Regulations be printed, and every House-keeper furnished with one of them.

Stephen Hopkins Joseph Brown to the summer of them.

Stephen Hopkins Joseph Brown William Smith Benjamin Man

rinted by John Cartér, at Shakespear's

FINE FOR NON-ATTENDANCE AT PUB. LIC MEETING ...

Atia general meeting upon Publick notice the 27th of the 4th month, 1638, "It is ordered that if any of the Free-men of this Body shall not repair to the men of this Body shall not repair to the publick meetings to treate upon the publick affairs of the Body, upon public warnings (whether by beate of the drumm or otherwise) if they fayle one-quarter of an houre after the second sound, they shall forfeit twelve pence; or, if they depart without leave, they are to forfeitt the same summ of twelve

Between the years 1734 and 1768, there were established in the colony of Rhode Island, ten forges for making iron and of ore; two furnaces, one for making ore into pigs, and the other for making bollow-ware out of the ore, six spermaceti works; twelve potash works; three ropewalks, and one paper mill, at which manufactured wrapping, package and other coarse paper.

"Kings County" Changed to "Wash-INGTON COUNTY," 1781

"Whereas, since the Declaration of the Independence of the United States of America, it becomes the wisdom of the rising Republic to obliterate, as far as may be, every trace and idea of that Government which threatened our de-

struction:

Be it therefore enacted by this General Assembly, and by the authority there of it is hereby enacted. That the name of King's County, by which the southermost county of this state was heretofore distinguished, shall forever hereafter cease. And that, in perpetual and grateful remembrance of the eminent and most distinguished services, and heroic actions, of the illustrious Commander-in Chief of the forces of the United States of America, the said county shall forever hereafter be known county shall forever hereafter be known and called, in all legislative acts, legal proceedings, conveyances, etc., by the name and stile of Washington."

QUERIES.

10383. PECKHAM-Daniel (4) Peckham born September 25, 1725, Westerly, R. 1. now Charlestown, R. I. died son of Caniel and Hannah Ross Peckham. He was a Revolutionary Pen-

oner. Märrled Mary

Hopkinton, R. I. Records, Mary

1. Mary (5) b. 1751 Dec. 19; 1708.
2. Abigail (5) b. 1752 April 26.
3. Daulel (5) b. 1764 Oct. 26.
4. Mary (6) b. 1765 ppt. 19.
4. Mary (6) b. 1765 ppt. 19.

4. Mary [6] b. 1769 Sept. 19.

5. Daniel b. 1769 Dec. 22.

m. Hannah Stanton

Children are recorded in Charlestown

R. I. U. S. Census of 1790 Danio

Peckham with family of one male over
16 years of age including head of family

3 males under 16 years and 4 free white
females. Hopkinton, R. I. Records.

Lydia Rogers in her will mentions 'Polly Peckham daughter of sister Avis also nophew. Einathan Burdick." Wanted, the birth of Avis Rogers, Also the malden name of Mary wife of Daniel Peckham and her birth and date of marriage to Daniel,—B, J. P.

10384. MINTREN—Who was Richard Mintren, senior, who lived at Elizabeth Cillia Virginia about 1623? Was he related to Jonas Minturn who was baptized at Newport, R. I., In Trinity Church, April 12, 1741?—L. M. M.

10385. TWEEDY—Whe was John Tweedy? He married Freelove Sophia Crawford July 28, 1785. Were there any children by this marriage?—A. S. B.

10386. WAINWOOD—Godfrey Wainwood and Mary Campbell were married at Trinity Church, May 19, 1776. Godfrey Wainwood kept a bakery on Bannisters' Wharf. It think that he and his wife separated. Any information about either of them will be greatly appreciated.—G. W. E. E.

10387. SLOCUM—Martha Slocum of Newport, R. I., married Adam Lawton, Oct. 24, 1727. Would like parentage of said Martha.

10389. COOK-Wanted names and data concerning Georgo Cook of Tiver-ton, R. I., who married Nov. 80, 1755, Thankful Irish of Little Compton.

10389. OXX—Who were the ancestors of Elizabeth Oxx, born June 14, 1725, died March 25, 1793 and married May 10, 1746, Capt. John Thurston of Newport, R. I.

ANSWERS

ANSWERS

10390. LAWTON—Adam Lawton
married October 24, 1727, Martha Slocum of Newport, R. I. The above
information from Arnold's Vital Records
of Rhode Island-Portsmouth marriages.
Their children were:

1. Giles, born Aug. 4, 1729 married first, April 17, 1751 Hannah Peckham of Joseph and Elizabeth of Little Compton; second, Jan. 30, 1766, Mary Lawton of John and Abigail.

2. Ruth, born Oct. 16, 1731 married Nov. 8, 1752 Peter Barker son of Peter and Sarah (Slodum) Barker of Middle-town, R. I.

town, R. I.
3. Peler, born Nov. 11, 1735 married
May 12, 1757, Anne Cooke 6f John and
Mary of Portsmouth, R. I.
4. Hannah, born March 3, 1739 40.
5. Sarah, born Feb. 24, 1748 married
June 1, 1769 Benjamin Barker, son of
Peter and Sarah (Slocum) Larker.
Sarah died Aug. 18, 1825.

Contributions received during the past week by Mrs. Whitney Warren, treasurer, New York committee, Secours National, 16 East 47th street New York City, amounted to \$819.75, for the relief of the destitute women and children of France and the Belgian refugees, making a total to date of \$599,843.42.

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, April 7, 1910.

Estate of Laura M, Rose
AN INSTRUMENT, in writing purporting
to be the last will and teatament of
Laura M. Rose, late of said New
Shoreham, deceased, is presented for probate and the same is received and referred to the 5th day of May, 1919, at 2
o'clock P. M. at the Probate Lourt Room
in said New Shoreham for consideration;
and it is ordered that notice thereof be
published for fourteen days, once a week
in the Newport Mercury.

EDYMARD P. CHAMPLIN.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk

Probate Court of the City of Newport, April 17th, 1919. Estate of Lucila Barker

ISABEL S.MARSH, Guardian of the person and estate of Luella Barker, of full age, of said Newport, presents her petition in writing, representing that said ward is solved and possessed of certain real estate, situate in said Newport, being an undivided one-half interest in that certain ket or parcel of land, with the boildings and improvements thereon, situate in said CUy of Newport and bounded Southersterly on Clinion avenue, northwesterly on Ideal Southersterly on land of Isabel S. Marsh, Northeasterly on land of Isabel S. Marsh, Northeasterly on land of Isabel S. Marsh, Northeasterly on land of Hazard and Southersterly on land of Alvin A. Barker; and praying for reasons therein stated, that she may be authorized and empowered to sell said wards for fine support of said ward, and for the support of said ward, and for the support of said ward, and for the purpose of making a better and more advantageous investment of the proceeds or such saie; and said petition is received and referred to the bith day of May next, at ten ofclock A. M., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,

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It sends a thrill coursing through the most sluggist veins

The stoop-shouldered straighten

The strong grow more tense +

And a Nation marches to the last attack.

Awake! America Has Won Her Greatest Victory!!

All that remains to be done is the simplest part-To finish up—to pay the bill.

Because America has won, we will be PAID for PAYING

Paid with GENEROUS INTEREST on the money we loan-And in less than five short years we will receive back the money we loaned—DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR.

Put Your Hand Into Your Pocket

For Ringing from the Atlantic to the Pacific goes that rousing call, the call to do big things as only we can do them.

Wake Up, America!

THE LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE OF RHODE ISLAND

CUARDIAN'S NOTICE

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE

Newport, April 5th, 1819.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that the has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Cuardian of the person and estate of JOHN JAMES SHEA, minor, of said Nowport, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said ward ard hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

Probate Court of the Clip of Newport, April 7th, 1919.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, April 7th, 1919.

Estates of Roberta I, Shea and Francis T, Shea of said Newport, in forming the Court that they have made choice of said Mary A, Shea of said Newport, and requesting the Court to specify and referred to their persons and estates, and requesting the Court to specify and referred to the Twenty-eighth day of April, instant, at ten o'clock A, Mary A, T, Shea C, Shea C,

Probate Court of the City of Newport, April 1th, 1919.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, April 7th, 1919.

Estate of Robert A. Shea
PETITION In writing is made by Mary
Albro Shea, of said Newport, requesting that she or some other suitable person may be appointed guardian of the estate of Robert A. Shea, minor, of said Newport, under the age of fourteen years, son of Robert E. Shea, late of Said Mary Albro Shea, and said petition is received and referred to the Twenty-eighth day of April, instant, at ten oclock A.M. at the Probate Court Room, in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury, citation having been served according to law.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

Probate Court of the City of Newport April 9th, 1919. Estate of Mary T. Austin

Estate of Mary T. Austin
AMORY AUSTIN. Guardian of the person
and estate of MARY T. AUSTIN, of full
age of said Newport, presents his 24th
annual account with the estate of his said
ward for allowance; and the same is received and referred to the Twenty-eighth
day of April, instant, at fen o'clock A. M.,
at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordared
that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport
Merury. DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk,

Telephone **Operators**

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It is a public necessity to re-establish the service. Positions are available for girls of 17 years and over. Telephone experience is not essential. Good opportunity for advancement in a well recognized vocation for girls. Good wages and good hours.

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Third Floor

TURK'S HEAD BUILDING Providence - R. I.

Mortgagee's Sale

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by John B, Denniston and Julia R Denniston, in the right of said Julia, to the Savings Bank of Newport, Ilhode Island, dated the 31st day of March, 1911, and afterwards assigned by the said Savings Bank of Newport to John B. Denniston, by a deed of assignment bearing date of March 19, 1919; the condition of the said mortgage having been broken, the undersigned will sell at public auction on the 5th day of MAY, 1919, at twelve o'clock, M., on the premises, the following described parcel of land with the 5th day of MAY, 1919, at twelve o'clock, M., on the premises, the following described parcel of land with the fir, sixty feet by Pelham street; Easterly, two hundred and ten feet and four inches by land of Sarah A Leavitt, Southerly, fifty-eight and 15-100 feet by faud now or formerly of the belies of George Taylor, deceased; and Westerly, two hundred and ten feet and ten inches, partly by land of Martha B, Newton and partly by land of Martha B, Newton and partly by land of Martha B, Newton and partly by land of of Joseph B, Parsonage and partly by land of of Joseph B, Parsonage and partly by land of of Joseph B, Parsonage and partly by land of of Joseph B, Parsonage and partly by land of the United Congression of the United Congression of the Mortgagee.

Frank F, Nolan, Counsel for Assignee of the Mortgagee.

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